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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1855, and is now in its forty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading--editorial, news, and general news, well selected, accurate, and reliable. It is a household necessity, and is read by all classes of people in this and other states. The limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Twenty-fourth of June.

The 24th of June, St. John's Day, is generally celebrated by the Masonic fraternity and by the Knights Templars. This year the day will be observed in Providence by a monster parade of some sixteen commanderies of Knight Templars in this jurisdiction embracing Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Washington Commandery of this city has had an invitation to join with the others in the parade and after the parade go by boat to Rocky Point for dinner. It is probable, however, that the members of the Commandery will celebrate by themselves, and enjoy one of Col. Bliss' famous clambakes at Nicklakin Camp on Yaxco pond in the town of Exeter. This Camp is owned by Newporters many of whom are members of the Commandery. It is proposed to go by automobiles across the ferries and return the same night.

The weather of the past week has been decidedly variable in character, much of it decidedly disagreeable. Monday and Tuesday were delightful, both being warm and pleasant; in fact it was almost uncomfortably warm on Tuesday. Wednesday and Thursday were raw and cold, a strong easterly wind making it decidedly disagreeable out of doors. Although it was June, furnace fires were decidedly comfortable, as the temperatures were abnormally low for the time of year. The storm that worked such havoc off the Virginia coast made its presence felt in a slight degree, although the violent storm predicted worked its way off to the southward. The produce growers are much disappointed at the cold and cloudy weather which has held back the asparagus and strawberries, although a few days of warm sunshine would soon bring along the berries.

The board of aldermen are working on tentative plans for the observance of the Fourth of July, and it is hoped to have a big celebration in Newport. It is expected that a number of the ships will be in port on that date, and it is hoped that they may participate in the observance of the day. It has been suggested that a night fete on the water would make an attractive feature of the celebration.

Another step in preparing for the re-organization of the fire department will be taken next week, when the board of aldermen will conduct examinations of applicants for the permanent department. The physical examination will be held at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium on Wednesday, and the mental examination will be conducted by the board on Thursday.

For some weeks a field day for business and professional men at the Y. M. C. A. has been scheduled, but has been several times postponed on account of rain. The events were finally pulled off on Wednesday, with a large attendance of participants and spectators. The programme included tennis, volley ball, handball and baseball, and the meet proved very interesting.

Miss Ethel Woodruff Murray of Boston, announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Marion Lunt Murray of Milton, Mass., formerly of Newport, R. I., to Mr. Raymond Ernest Peabody of Dorchester, Mass.

Saturday June 12th will be Prize Day at St. George's School, which really corresponds to graduation day. A large number of visitors are expected from all over the city.

The naval collier Jupiter proceeded to the Coaling Station on Thursday, where the supply of coal in one hold was removed to the open air because of heating.

Mr. Charles T. Griffith, purser on the S. & O. Steamship Company, is spending his vacation with his brother, Mr. Edward Griffith, in this city.

The Broadway Pavement.

Progress on the new Broadway pavement still seems very slow. The railroad men are working as rapidly as possible, but it is a slow job to replace the ties and foundations, so that they cannot get ahead as fast as the paving contractor would like to have them. A large section of the west side of Broadway has been taken out and the concrete foundation has been set and is now ready for the laying of the top pavement of wooden blocks. The whole quantity of blocks left Norfolk by boat during the middle of the week and is expected to arrive here within a few days, so that work of laying the top pavement can be begun.

Although Broadway has seemed congested in the section around Lake's Corner where the work was begun, the conditions will probably be much worse when that portion of the street in the vicinity of the City Hall is reached. Extensive change of grade will be made there, and as that is the place where the Newport tracks and the Providence tracks divide, it is likely that there will be much difficulty experienced by the street railroads in making proper connections.

It is proposed to lower the grade on the east side of the street, and at the same time to raise the grade on the west side, the latter being accomplished by raising the sidewalk a few inches. This will be quite an extensive and expensive operation, necessitating an agreement with the owners of the land before it can be undertaken.

Will of Alfred Vanderbilt.

The will of Alfred G. Vanderbilt was filed for probate in New York last Saturday, and disposes of the large estate that was left to him by his father. Ample provision is made for the oldest son by his first wife, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, as well as for his widow and their two sons.

The Portsmouth property, "Oakland Farm," goes to his son, William H. Vanderbilt, but is to be held in trust until the boy arrives at his majority. This son also receives a trust fund of \$5,000,000. To the widow is given \$3,000,000 outright, and a trust fund of \$3,000,000 additional, as well as much of the real estate in New York, and other places, including several summer camps. After a few other bequests, including \$500,000 each to Reginald C. Vanderbilt and to Frederick M. Davies, the residue of the estate is left in trust to his two youngest sons by his present wife. The executors of the will are named as Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Henry P. Anderson, Frederick M. Davies, and Frederick L. Merriam.

The State of New York will claim a large inheritance tax, which the estate would have saved if Mr. Vanderbilt had been a legal resident of Rhode Island.

Chief Crowley Restored.

Chief Crowley is again on duty as Chief of Police. At the special meeting of the board of aldermen on Friday night of last week, a vote was taken on the question of sustaining Mayor Burlingame in his suspension of the Chief, and the result was a tie, three to three. The motion to approve the action of the Mayor therefore failed of passage. After the vote was taken, Mayor Burlingame decided not to press the second charge of the specifications, and Mr. Crowley resumed his office. There was a large attendance at the meeting of the board, and the result of the vote was received with much applause.

Lobsters Scarce.

Newport lobstermen are considerably interested in the conference to be held at Woods Hole during the early summer in regard to the condition of the lobster industry. All the States that have much lobster interests will probably be represented at the conference, which has been called by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States Government. The decline of the supply of lobsters, in spite of the continual propagation of them, has caused the government to view the situation with considerable alarm.

Aquidneck Chapter, O. E. S.

Mrs. Lillie H. Durfee, Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star in Rhode Island, made an official visitation to Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, in this city on Tuesday evening. She was accompanied by a full suite of grand officers, including her Grand Marshal, Mrs. Sarah A. King of Newport. Previous to the inspection an excellent supper was served in the Chapter room in Masonic Temple. There were many visitors from other Chapters in the State, as well as from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry are expected to arrive at their Newport home next week.

Board of Aldermen.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Tuesday evening, when several matters of general interest came up for consideration. Bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

Council and aldermen	\$22.25
City clerk	51.00
City engineer	101.00
Tax collector	67.91
Police clerk	5.16
City auditor	8.79
City physician	5.00
Electrician	20.00
Advertising	9.00
Inspection, Newport dock	88.00
Inspection, Aquidneck	61.17
Inspection, carriage hire	1.00
Street lights	5,263.00
Harbor master	7.20
Inspector of buildings	2.00
Inspector of markets	2.00
Electrician commission	204.21
City hall	108.00
Board of health	200.00
Four square gas fund	100.00
Board of health	1,821.91
City asylum	472.01
Fire department	89.01
Highway department	4,022.02
Fire insurance	35.00
Police department	100.83
Four department	826.90
Public schools	164.15
Public schools (Townsend)	851.45
Fire dept. reorganization	7.00
Water supply	7,075.00
	\$18,728.00

The Broadway pavement was discussed in several phases, on receipt of communications from the street commissioner. It was suggested that the concrete foundation might not be in accordance with the specifications, and the Housman pavement specifications were brought into discussion. The questions seemed to be as to the depth of concrete, whether it should be six inches before or after being compressed. It was finally referred to the city engineer to investigate the question of strength and report back.

Then there was the question of water supply for the contractor. A considerable amount of water is required for mixing the concrete, and the contract called for this to be furnished by the city. The Newport Water Works, however, had given notice that the supply of water would be shut off unless some arrangements were made for payment. The city solicitor was called in to decide whether the city under its contract with the Water Works was bound to make an additional payment for this supply, inasmuch as the contract calls for all the water the city needs for \$10,000 a year. The subject was referred to the city solicitor to investigate and report at the Thursday evening meeting, in the meantime the Water Works to be notified of this action so that the supply will not be interrupted.

A communication was received from the secretary of the Ministers Union, protesting against the granting of a tavern license to an applicant on Market square who already holds a retail liquor license. A communication was received from the Newport & Providence Street Railway Company, explaining the delay at the beginning of operations on their Broadway tracks and stating that more men would be put on to expedite the work. J. J. Donovan was given leave to withdraw his petition for permission to place a pump for a gasoline tank on the sidewalk on West Broadway.

It was decided to make the whole board a committee on the observance of the Fourth of July. The committee on Broadway pavement was authorized to prepare specifications for raising the sidewalk on the west side of Broadway, and to procure bids for doing the work.

At the weekly meeting of the board on Thursday evening, City Solicitor Sullivan made a report on the water matter. He said that the agreement between the Water Works and the city of Newport provides that the water shall never be shut off, in case of dispute, but that the question at issue should be settled in the courts. He had had a conference with Colonel Sheffield, representing the Water Works, and the latter had advised his client that a representative of the city formally ask to have the water turned on, and that the supply furnished be measured so that a bill might be submitted later if it should be deemed advisable. Alderman Kelley saw no reason for the city to take any action in the matter, but the other side could make the first move if it should see fit. The matter was then dropped.

Weekly bills and payrolls were approved. The petition of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway for permission to locate poles on Eustis avenue and Fowler avenue was laid on the table for a week. J. C. Atwater was given permission to withdraw his petition for a tavern license, after Alderman Hughes had stated that the place was not at present equipped for a tavern, and Chairman Mahan had requested that the board should not grant this license.

City Engineer Easton made a report on his inspection of the foundation for the Broadway pavement. He found a depth of 4-7-8 to 6 inches, the specifications calling for 5 inches. The condition seemed satisfactory. A resolution was passed authorizing the purchase of land from Miss Anna Hunter for burial ground purposes for \$350. The contract for a Morse turret gun and Eastman deluge set for the fire department went to James T. O'Connell.

Recent Deaths.

Elliott Gregory.

Mr. Elliott Gregory, a well known summer visitor at Newport, and an artist of prominence, died in New York on Tuesday, after a very short illness. He was a nephew of Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin and passed many summers at her home on Bellevue avenue.

After being graduated from Yale in 1880, Mr. Gregory went abroad to continue the study of art, capturing a gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1899. He painted a number of portraits of famous persons and had a wide reputation as an artist. He also turned his attention to literary directions and wrote a number of books as well as shorter contributions. He was one of the founders of the New Theatre in New York, and was a director of the Metropolitan Opera Company. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and a member of the Knickerbocker Club in New York.

Block Island Loses.

By the decision of the State census board, consisting of Secretary of State Parker, and Commissioner Col. Webb, Block Island loses 101 of her supposed population reducing the number to 1303. Senator Eugene Littlefield made the charge that the daughter of Representative Littlefield took the census without visiting the island and that the list was padded to give the town another liquor license. The official figures for the 1910 census gave the island a total population of 1314, and the figures turned in by Miss Littlefield for this year's enumeration placed the total at 1332, a gain of 218. The striking off of the 104 names by the Census Board, however, brings the official total for this year down to 1303, or a gain of only 61 over the figures of the 1910 census. This precludes all chance of an extra license.

A Slight Mistake.

Traffic Officer Coggeshall on Monday made a catch of an automobile that had been reported missing some weeks ago. The report had been made to the Newport police some three weeks ago, and when the officer saw the car pass his stand he immediately took the car and occupants to the police station. There it developed that the real owner was driving it, as the car had been recovered previously and the report had not been sent to Newport. However, the owner was much pleased at the evidence of activity displayed by the Newport police, and passed over some good cigars.

Deputy Chief Joseph S. Lawton has returned from his period of instruction in Springfield and Boston, and believes that he has accumulated considerable knowledge of the approved methods in modern fire fighting which will be of considerable value to the local fire department. He reached Newport Thursday evening, and while on his way home stopped at the No. 2 Station for a few minutes. While he was there a still alarm came in and he had an opportunity to respond before reaching his own home. The fire was in a chimney at the Naval Hospital Nurses Home on Catherine street, and considerable work was necessary to clear the chimney and extinguish the flames on the roof.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Bradford Norman there will be a meeting of the New England Alfalfa Growers' Association on his farm at Portsmouth, today, June 5th. At the meeting which will start at 1.30 p. m. there will be talks on alfalfa growing and a general discussion on this subject. Professor S. C. Damon of the R. I. Experiment Station will relate his experiences with alfalfa. Come prepared to tell of your experiences with this crop and to ask questions. The remainder of the day will be devoted to looking over the alfalfa fields and the grounds.

Mr. Norman has the best alfalfa field in the State, and the place will be well worth seeing. Everybody is invited.

The Rhode Island Press Club, some fifty strong, will make a trip to Newport on Saturday, June 12, see the sights of the town, take in the Ocean drive, take dinner at the Beach and have a good time generally. Newport will bid them a hearty welcome.

A portion of the roof of the roundhouse of the New Haven road on Washington street caved in Wednesday morning, making a loud report that was heard all over that section of the city. The building was vacant at the time and the only damage was to the roof.

It is understood that those who like to imbibe on Sundays as well as on other days, found their pleasures somewhat impaired last Sunday. The police had strict orders to "keep the lid on," and as far as could be seen the orders were obeyed.

Newport Lodge, No. 104, B. P. O. Elks, will observe Flag Day at the Beach on Monday evening, June 14.

Memorial Day.

Monday was an ideal day for a holiday, clear and pleasant, and in consequence there was a large crowd of strangers in Newport for the day, as well as many townspeople on the streets to see the observance of the day. The programme was well carried out in every detail, and the parade was one of the finest that has ever been seen here.

One of the most striking features of the big parade was the contingent from the Coast Artillery, in heavy marching order and accompanied by their wagons for heavy service. The men were clad in brown khaki, and made a very business-like appearance, eliciting much applause as they passed over the long route of march. The apprentices from the Training Station also made a fine appearance in their white uniforms. The Newport Artillery lived up to its high reputation, under Colonel Arthur A. Sherman, while the Newport Naval Reserves appeared to be rejuvenated.

The members of Lawson-Warren Post, G. A. R., drew much applause as they rode by in their comfortable automobiles, which had been secured for their convenience.

Aside from the formal observance by the Grand Army veterans, the day was a big one in Newport. There was a large crowd of visitors at the Beach, and all the amusements were running full blast throughout the day. A few teled the water, but it was rather early for my but the most hardened bathers. There was a good attendance at the baseball games both morning and afternoon, and many Newporters also took advantage of the good weather to make excursions to other cities. The railroads and steamboats, as well as the trolley cars, did a big business.

Superior Court.

The June session of the Superior Court for Newport County will open in this city next Monday, with Judge Stearns presiding. It is expected that there will be considerable business for the court at this time, both on the civil and criminal docket. The grand jury will have several cases to consider, including one charge of murder. If they present indictments against several defendants it is probable that some of the cases may be tried at this term, which will keep the court busy.

Many cases have already been assigned for trial at this session of the court, and a number more are marked for assignment. One day will probably be devoted to hearing divorce cases, several new petitions for divorce, from different towns in the county, having been filed since the last session of the court.

\$1,000,000 For Defence.

Army officers who have recently investigated the defenses of Narragansett Bay with a view to improving them believe about \$1,000,000 will be needed to make the fortifications modern and to fortify the vicinity of Senconnet as recommended by many authorities on coast defence.

A large increase in the number of artillerymen in Fort Adams, Greble and Wetherell and a full complement of men for the new forts proposed are also considered imperative to render this approach to New England defensible.

Practically nothing has been done to strengthen the defenses of Narragansett Bay since the Spanish War, since which time millions have been invested at Newport in a torpedo station and Naval base.

The steamers of the fire department have been given their monthly tests during the evenings of this week, and seemed to be generally in good condition. The time is rapidly approaching when they will be permanently retired to give place to the automobile pumps that will arrive from the factory within a few weeks. The new service truck is now in commission, and is being used principally to break in the members of the permanent force so that they can handle the new autoapparatus when it arrives.

Today the Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Society will visit the historical places of Newport. They will leave Providence at 9 o'clock on the New Shoreham. Carriages will take the party from the boat to Ocean drive and to the home of Bishop Berkeley at Whitehall. Next Saturday, the society will visit the Cape Cod Canal, leaving Providence on a special car.

The steamer Conanicut of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company, which was burned at her dock in Jamestown last September, has been thoroughly rebuilt and is again in service. The hull of the vessel was not seriously damaged in the fire, but the upper works were entirely destroyed.

The first of the battalion drills at the Training Station was held on Wednesday afternoon. Although the weather was decidedly cool, there was a fair attendance of spectators.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular Correspondent)

At the closing May meeting of Aquidneck Grange a number of matters of importance were discussed. Among them was the proposition of holding, in connection with the corn show in the fall, a general exhibit of fruit, vegetables, cooking, and needlework. The Worthy Master, John Nicholson, was appointed as an ex-officio member of the committee on arrangements and it was voted that the committee should include two women and three men. The committee will be chosen later by the Master. The killing of blackbirds on a man's own property, for his own protection was discussed. It was the general opinion of the Grange that the present laws should be amended so that the farmers might have some protection spring and fall, particularly of their corn and peas. The State Master Joseph A. Peckham was asked to have the matter thoroughly agitated in the Granges of the state. Mr. Wm. Clarence Peckham was appointed a committee to look into the matter and report later. It was voted to make the annual strawberry festival, June 24, a public affair to be followed by an entertainment.

The members of the Oliphant Club were guests at the weekly meeting of Mrs. Edward Thurston. The members were solicited to bring any available books or magazines to Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester's, State Hill, on Friday of this week, as a box is to be sent to the state's prison from this society. The president, Mrs. Kate Bailey, appointed the following delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held on Saturday June 12 at the Edgewood Yacht Club, Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester and Mrs. Philip Wilbur; alternate, Mrs. T. J. Sweet, Miss Charlotte A. Chace, Mrs. John R. Coggeshall, Mrs. Bailey also appointed the following committees for the annual picnic June 16, entertainment or program committee Mrs. Edward Thurston, Miss Lizzie A. Chace, Mrs. John R. Coggeshall, refreshments, Mrs. Pease Conley and Mrs. Arthur R. Anthony. The hostess presented a most interesting program upon "The Eccentricities of Genius," Mrs. Manchester reports on June 11 her program upon "Margaret Sangster" as the date of her last meeting was stormy. The regular date will be omitted next week.

Memorial Day was observed on Sunday morning at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel by a special sermon by Rev. Lottin Griswold. Previous to the services the Grand Army veterans had placed flags and flowers upon the graves of Admiral Charles M. Thomas, and his son, Lieutenant Thomas, in the adjoining churchyard.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church, both the afternoon and evening services were devoted to the observance of Memorial Day.

The "600 Club" spent Memorial Day in the Wilbur Woods, Little Compton. The outing being by automobiles with basket lunches at noon.

Lumber for the "Mother's room," to be built on at the Methodist parsonage, is being carted this week and work will be begun at once by the contractor, John R. Coggeshall.

Rev. J. Francis Cooper, D. D., district supt., conducted, last week, the First Quarterly Conference at the Methodist parsonage. A large amount of business was transacted. John H. Peckham, and Miss Hattie Brown were elected stewards. Resolutions were read upon the death of Mrs. Wm. J. Peckham. Rev. E. E. Wells was authorized to extend to Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt the deep sympathy of this church in her recent bereavement.

The annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was held with Mrs. E. E. Wells at the Methodist parsonage on Tuesday, and the election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mrs. Fred Smith; vice president, Miss Ellen E. Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Houbert Wallace Peckham; recording secretary, Mrs. Isaac Peabody; treasurer, Mrs. Ida M. Brown; Board of Managers, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham, Mrs. Abram A. Brown. The King's Highway, a new book on missionary work by Helen Barrett Montgomery was selected for the study for the coming year. The afternoon's program, "The Child at Work for Christ," conducted by Mrs. Wells, concluded the study of "The Child in the Midst" which had been the topic for the year. A summer recess during July and August will be taken, the Society resuming the monthly meetings in September.

The Church of the Holy Cross, which has been undergoing a thorough renovation and has been closed through the month of May, will re-open Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Goodman are at St. Mary's Rectory this week and are moving their household effects, it is understood, to Gray Craig. It is rumored that Mr. Goodman is giving up the duties of the ministry for an indefinite period. The Rev. Edward Luke Reed, curate at Emmanuel Church, Newport is expected to supply on Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. James Sherman, with the Doctor's attendant, of Providence, arrived for the summer on Tuesday, making the trip by auto. They will be located on Indian avenue with Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. Peckham, where they have spent several previous seasons. Dr. Sherman's health does not improve.

Among those returning home for the summer vacation are Miss Jessie S. Farnum, a teacher at the Egg Harbor High School, New Jersey, and Mr. George Sisson, a student at the Law School of Boston University.

The Moose are making great preparations for their trip to Portland this month to attend the annual convention of the order in New England. The local delegation will carry a special invitation from Mayor Burlingame for the convention to come to Newport in 1916, and they are confident of being able to secure it for this city.

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Saturday, June 5, 1915.

The Dardanelles are proving a hindrance to the Allies. The quantity of food that has been thrown into those Turkish forts would sink many a vessel.

It is claimed that all of Italy's war supplies will be bought in the United States. It is said that three parties of military buyers are already in the United States.

It is learned from a member of the family of the late United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich that his estate would not exceed \$10,000,000. Estimates have varied from \$5,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Fifty six British merchant ships have been sunk by the enemy's cruisers, 12 by mines and 62 by submarines, a total of 130 ships of 453,000 tons. Fishing craft to the number of 83, of 13,585 tons, have also been lost.

In the event of war with Germany there are 70 Tonten ships, of approximately 400,000 tons burden, subject to seizure. Their value is estimated from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000. We have also two German war ships that would doubtless be taken possession of the first thing.

The President has been deluged with telegrams from American citizens of German birth and German societies in this country asking the President not to take drastic action in the German crisis. Most of these messages were so similar in language as to suggest a concerted arrangement for sending them.

The expenditures of the government at Washington are the greatest in the history of the country. The "war" tax, the income tax and all the other special taxes levied on the people fail to meet the demand for money. A bond issue is inevitable unless the Democrats see fit to revise the tariff in the line of producing revenue.

Concerning the report that the Lusitania was "armed with guns," the collector of the Port of New York says: "This report is not correct. The Lusitania was inspected, as was customary. No guns were found, mounted or unmounted, and the vessel sailed without any armament. No merchant ship would be allowed to arm in this port and leave the harbor."

Is the reminder that the first election was in the Garden of Eden intended as a slap at woman suffrage? The devil carried Eden by the woman's vote.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

This is very ungalant on the part of our western Exchange to say the least; besides it is not correct. If the man had not been willing to sell his vote for an apple, the Devil would not have succeeded.

The N. Y. Times says: So far as the deplorable slide of General Goethals in the Colubra Cut has served to prevent the departure of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific Coast, sensibly patriotic Americans will be grateful to the slide. It is a matter of fact that in one section of the Panama Canal the earth keeps slipping into the water, decreasing the depth of the channel five or six feet within a few hours. The dredges work every day.

Ex-Ambassador Herrick says truthfully: "Never was the United States more in need of level-headed men than at the present time. The European war has brought the world's progress to a standstill and the world is now engaged in two occupations. Europe is killing men and America is saving men. I believe that America is equal to the task of holding aloft the torch of civilization handed over to it by the Old World. It is at this time that America must not take a single step backward. She must not swerve."

The German Ambassador sought an interview with President Wilson. As a result of that interview Count von Bernstorff has sent his home government a long report. This communication was sent through the American state department, the President having extended this courtesy to the ambassador. The German ambassador in his report has endeavored to impress upon the Berlin authorities the seriousness of the situation and the earnestness of this government. If the German foreign office follows the advice of Count von Bernstorff, it is declared in Washington, it will adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward the United States.

Maj. Henry L. Higginson of Boston one of the ablest financial men in the country asserts that the Wilson administration is standing in the way of foreign trade by preventing necessary industrial combinations. He advised the business men to get together and test the anti-trust laws. Washington authorities he says, had failed to meet the needs of the banking and industrial world. Business of Europe is demoralized, and will be for years to come, and the United States has exceptional opportunities for foreign trade expansion. Business men would never get any where unless they combined and obtained strength to meet competition from other countries, and unless they acted quickly their advantage would be lost.

A Rofy View

A writer under the heading "Why Worry" says: Business has not been seriously affected by our differences with Germany and there is no good reason why it should be. The possibility of war growing out of our demands is very remote. The people of this country do not want war, and the people of Germany are not anxious to increase the number of their enemies. But even should a state of war develop there need be no interruption of business in the United States, no check to the returning tide of prosperity that is now upon us. Our finances are now so firmly established and so strongly buttressed that all danger of a panic has been virtually removed. Money is plentiful and easy. The crop situation has never been better at this time of the year. Our foreign trade without counting the sale of destructive munitions of war, is beyond all precedent. The balance of trade in our favor last week maintained an average of nearly three million dollars a day, or at the rate of close to a billion dollars a year. That sum, or its equivalent in credit, is distributing its golden stream in a thousand ways throughout the country, giving the impetus to internal trade so long desired.

War would not change these conditions. It would not close a single port to us that is not already closed. It would not in the least decrease the foreign demand for the products of our fields, our mines and our factories. The necessities of the world would not be altered, and until the war in Europe ceases and for a long time after, no doubt, the United States will continue to be the chief source of supplies of every kind. Our cargoes, perhaps, would be shipped at somewhat greater risk, but increased insurance rates would compensate for that and the foreigner would have to pay the difference. There is nothing now on the horizon that threatens our prosperity, and even the worst result of the present situation should be no check to constructive enterprise.

Result of Free Trade.

The government is facing a deficit, the greatest in its history. The balance in the treasury for the expenses of the government is the smallest since the days of Buchanan. The special "war tax" is not returning as much as had been expected. While imports are again increasing, the percentage entered free of duty is larger and the revenue from dutiable articles is smaller than under the preceding tariff. But the expenditures keep up. During April the receipts from all sources were \$17,609,262 less than the expenditures. Compared with April of last year the expenditures increased \$4,406,487, while the revenues decreased \$2,331,763.

Talk of an extra session of Congress increases. The new House leader, Mr. Kitchin, is quoted as declaring an extra session necessary. Senator Lewis, the Senate whip, has expressed the opinion that one will be called. That Congress would alter the tariff in some respects, if called, may be taken for granted. The sugar provisions of the Underwood tariff will not go into effect until next May. While the quantity of sugar being imported is not as great as last year, its value is about as much. It is estimated that the duty from this source will yield \$45,000,000 this year. It is incredible that Congress will permit further increase of the deficit. But other changes must be made to take care of the immediate deficit. Otherwise the secretary of the treasury will have to issue bonds. The administration shrinks from this, remembering what embarrassment the issue of bonds in time of peace caused the Democratic party during Mr. Cleveland's administration. The sensible thing would be to revise the tariff. If the Democrats consider the necessities of the situation instead of being scared by the bugaboo of inconsistency, that will be their course. In spite of their brave public utterances, Democratic leaders know that they made gross miscalculations as to the revenue. They then added to their predicament by making appropriations beyond all precedent.

Growth of Rural Delivery.

In 1893, the year of the war with Spain, there were in the United States only 149 rural postal carriers, covering a daily mileage of 2900, at a total annual cost of \$50,241. Five years later the number of rural carriers first crossed the 10,000 line. In 1905 is passed 30,000, and in 1909 40,000, and last year was 43,052, with a daily mileage of over 1,000,000 at an annual cost \$47,377,070. This service has been of incalculable advantage to the rural population, and goes far toward making life on the farms more attractive.

It is said that according to the figures of formal bookkeeping rural delivery has returned only 20 per cent of its cost. But the general postal department has nearer established self-support than before the great army of rural carriers got to work.

The 43,000 rural carriers who faithfully make their daily rounds have rendered possible the immense expansion of the parcel post, which has brought in a new era of rural transportation. This system is in its infancy even now, but there is no one engaged in business on the soil who fails to see that it is full of valuable new opportunities.

Former President Taft says: "I think that the reply of the German government is irresponsible and inconclusive."

The German Reply.

A prominent financial writer says, The reply of Germany is unworthy of a great nation. It says nothing relevant to the case, except that after a thorough investigation it has information that the Lusitania "had cannon aboard which were mounted and concealed below decks."

"If this were true information, Germany would probably not withhold her 'final decision'; nor would it be necessary for her to give the 'definite report' of her submarine commander 'that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo.'"

"Note the usual German logic in that word 'primarily.' The invasion of Belgium was, by the same logic, primarily caused by an English plan for Belgium's defense discovered by the Germans after the destruction of Louvain. 'The United States signature is on the Hague convention Germany trampled underfoot. She has now violated the laws of nations for the high seas and slain 100 defenseless Americans, every man, woman and child of whom was the equal of the Kaiser under our law and as fully entitled to the protection of international law.'"

"I have read over several times the manifest of the small amount of express freight on that passenger ship, and the Kaiser had no more right to kill those women and children because there were cases of cartridges aboard than because there were several packages of copper and barbed wire aboard. All are equally contraband articles; but give no cause under international law for murder on the high seas."

"If Germany had right to kill Americans on an unarmed merchant ship to destroy those cartridges, she has right to kill a hundred millions of Americans to destroy the articles, contraband of war, we are making in the United States, under the same international law and war rules by which Germany has always made them for warring nations heretofore."

"The President said and says 'Halt!'"

"Germany should know the next command."

"I was in Washington when he said it. I saw the lights burning brightly by night in the White House and I knew the President's jaw was set. Anybody could see it as he passed in the streets."

"Germany will 'halt' or be halted."

The American Revolution.

(N. Y. Times.) "Not long ago I read in your paper the statement that France helped the Americans in the Revolutionary War. I heard the same statement made some time ago in an address by a minister to a young people's society, the speaker eloquently insisting that the United States should intervene in the present war to aid its former benefactor, France. I consulted a juvenile United States history, which was convenient to my hand, and found therein the statement that Lafayette left France with his expedition secretly and against the orders of his Government. Please enlighten me on this subject. Incidentally, the speaker mentioned above did not refer to the fact that two German noblemen also helped the Americans in their war for independence. Could you tell me which of the German States produced Steuben and De Kalb, respectively?"

It is true that the Marquis de Lafayette on his first expedition to help the Americans in their war of independence left his own country secretly, against the orders of his King; that he was arrested to prevent his sailing, and that he was obliged to set out from a port in Spain, instead of from Bordeaux, as he had planned, in order to be able to get his ship off at all. It is also true that two years after his first expedition he received from the French Government to aid the Americans in their fight financial assistance and the reinforcement of a fleet and 6,000 troops under Rochambeau, who came not as a private zealot like Lafayette but as the acknowledged leader of a French fleet.

The reconciliation of these two facts comes in the discouragement which, after his first enthusiastic determination to help the Americans, came to the young French Marquis, and the later breaking out of war between England and France. As a French nobleman undertaking a great personal danger at the time when the fortunes of the Americans were at so low an ebb that even their representatives in France withdrew their encouragement to Lafayette and made no effort to persuade him to join them, the Marquis was personally forbidden by his sovereign to make such sacrifices and run such risks. Returning after the declaration of an Anglo-French War to offer his services to his own country, he was promptly redispached to America with further aid. Treaties of offensive and defensive alliance between the Americans and the French nation were signed Feb. 6, 1778.

Johann de Kalb, who was born at Hutterdorf in the Kingdom of Bavaria, was, nevertheless, a French soldier. He was educated in the art of war in the French Army, and in 1762 visited the American Colonies as a secret agent of the French Government. He was a Brigadier General in the French Army when, Nov. 7, 1776, he made an engagement with Franklin and Silas Deane to help the Americans.

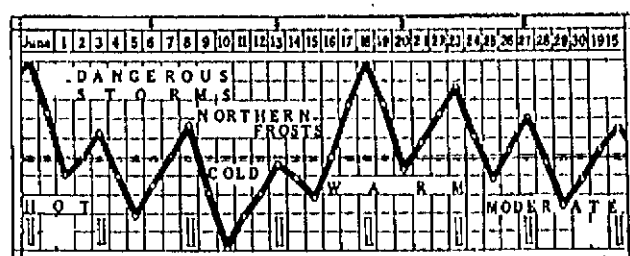
He was one of the eleven companions who sailed with Lafayette in his privateer equipped yacht in 1777. Friedrich Wilhelm August Henrich Ferdinand, Baron von Steuben, was a Prussian, born at Magdeburg. A Lieutenant General in the Prussian Army, he had won great distinction in the Seven Years' War, and at its close had retired from military life, but was persuaded by colonial representatives in France to join the Americans, and became an enthusiastic supporter of their cause, tendering them his personal services and giving up his fortune and estates in Prussia.

A splendid disciplinarian trained in the superb organization of the Prussian Army, von Steuben was in large measure responsible for the fine discipline of the American troops, whom he untiringly trained and helped. A Prussian fighter to whom the Americans owed much, he came to this country, like De Kalb and like Lafayette on his first expedition, but unlike Rochambeau, who was sent by France, as a private citizen offering personal aid at a personal sacrifice. Von Steuben spent the remainder of his life after the revolution in this country.

Some women prefer a diamond tiara in this world to a halo in the next.

It's easy enough to be generous to a fault, if it's your own fault.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Indications are that June Temperatures will average about normal but will go to great extremes. From 1 to 15 unusually cool; 10 to 25 unusually warm. Excessive precipitation in all southern sections, including Pacific coast, except parts of South Atlantic states. Deficiency of rain north of latitude 40, particularly in middle northwest. Less rain in west gulf states, including all of lower Mississippi valleys, following June 20.

Exceedingly dangerous storms between north latitudes 30 and 40, June 1 to 12. Most emphatic warnings of great danger on and near this continent. Urgent warnings are given of tornadoes in the Mississippi valleys and dangerous tropical storms on South Atlantic coasts, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea. An unusual cold wave and frosts in middle northwest is expected June 8 to 13.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

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Washington, D. C. June 3, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 5 to 10, warm wave 6 to 9, cool wave 8 to 12. The several features of this disturbance include eight days of strenuous weather and we have expected some of the greatest sun spots and most dangerous storms of recent years. But great storm forces break up the regular movements of storm waves and make it very difficult to definitely locate the dangerous storms.

The calculations for this dangerous storm period were made about the middle of April. But they will surely occur between the earth's equator and latitude 40 north on this continent and on the north Atlantic west of longitude 30. This bulletin will be published in many newspapers June 5 and we expect the great storms to be in progress at that time.

Similar dangerous storms are expected at the same time in East Africa, southern Europe, southwest Asia, the Philippines, southern China and in the vicinity of Japan. See bulletins dated May 22 and 29. Great earthquakes are expected in vicinity of one or more of the localities named for the great storms. If the earthquakes are light, the storms will be great and if the earthquakes are severe the storms will not be so dangerous. Very similar disturbances are expected south of the earth's equator in the same latitudes and longitudes as north of the equator.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about June 10, cross Pacific slope by close of 11, great central valleys 12 to 14, eastern sections 15. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about June 10, great central valleys 12, eastern sections 13.

New Rules for Baggage.

After June 2 Persons Checking It Must Declare Its Value.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford has just issued a circular addressed to its agents and station baggage masters covering new rules for checking baggage, which go into effect June 2. These new baggage regulations have been made necessary by a recent amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act.

Hereafter persons checking baggage for interstate transportation will be required to sign a declaration of its value on a form which the baggage master will provide. If the value declared is in excess of \$100 for each full ticket passenger or \$50 in the case of a child holding a half ticket, a charge of 10 cents for every \$100 over these amounts will be levied in consideration of the extra liability assumed. The new act makes it a misdemeanor to misrepresent the value of baggage or any interstate shipment.

It will not be necessary, however, for owners of baggage to sign these declarations in person. Baggage agents have been instructed to accept them from any person duly authorized to sign, such as valets, porters, butlers, drivers, etc.

Beginning on June 2 the forms under the new baggage regulations required by the Interstate Commerce Act will be on hand for the passenger to sign at every checking point on the New Haven System. Before an agent can forward baggage that has not been checked the new law requires that he obtain a declaration of value and also collect any charges for excess value.

DE PALMA WINS RACE

Breaks World's Record in Most Remarkable Automobile Contest

In the most remarkable automobile race ever run, Ralph de Palma, in a Mercedes, won the 500-mile contest at Indianapolis in the record-breaking time of 5:33:55.49. De Palma's average time was 39.49 miles an hour.

Darius Resa, in a Peugeot, was second. Time—5:37:24.34.

Gil Anderson, in a Stutz, was third. His time was 5:42:27.57.

Earl Cooper, in a Stutz, was fourth.

The race was free from accidents, despite the speed, and broke all records. Twenty-four participated in the race.

BODY FOUND IN POND

Hardwick, Vt., Girl Had Been Missing For More Than Four Days

State Attorney Norton is investigating the death of Miss Lorimer, 18, whose body, badly bruised, was found in Lake Hardwick, Vt. The girl had been missing for four days and search had been made all over the state for her. She disappeared after attending a prayer meeting in the Baptist church.

When the body was found about forty feet from the shore the outer clothing was missing and the face and arms were badly bruised.

Oklahoma Newspaper Wrecked
The building in which the Sapulpa, Okla., Herald is located was wrecked by an explosion of dynamite. Fire which spread rapidly was soon checked. The Herald has been waging a fight against the lawless elements. Officials have started an investigation.

GERMANY MUST MEET DEMANDS

President Talks With Ambassador Von Bernstorff

AMERICAN FEELING INTENSE

Tells Kaiser's Representative That His Government Will Have to Adhere to Principle of International Law Regarding Neutrality—Answer to German Note Due This Week

President Wilson emphasized, in a informal talk with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, the intense feeling of the American people over the sinking of the Lusitania and other violations of American rights on the high seas, and implored upon him that the United States must insist on an adherence by Germany to the accepted principles of international law as they affect neutrals.

No announcements were made after the conference, which had been arranged at the ambassador's request.



Photo by American Press Association.
COUNT VON BERNSTORFF

but it was stated authoritatively that there would be no change in the plan of the president and his cabinet to send, in response to the German reply to the American note, an inquiry to ascertain definitely whether the imperial government will abide by international law, or follow its own rules of maritime warfare. The note which is being written by President Wilson will be dispatched before the end of the week.

In twenty minutes conversation the President of the United States and the personal representative of Emperor William exchanged views on the delicate situation which has arisen in the relations between the two countries. Their meeting was cordial, their conversation friendly, and both discussed fundamentals and not details.

Count von Bernstorff later told friends that the interview had been satisfactory and that the president had spoken clearly and frankly. The ambassador felt very hopeful when he returned to his embassy. He believed the report which he prepared for transmission to Berlin would enlighten the German foreign office of the true state of the American government's opinion and pave the way to a better understanding.

In official and diplomatic quarters opinion was divided as to the effect of the conference. Some thought it would be beneficial and bring from Germany a conciliatory reply to the next American communications. Others pointed out that the German ambassador similarly was hopeful when President Wilson's note of May 13 was dispatched and that he recommended several methods to the German foreign office of meeting the American position satisfactorily.

It is an open secret in diplomatic quarters, however, that the ambassador's suggestions were not in fact then and speculation was widespread as to what influence his communication of yesterday—expressing as it did the viewpoint of the president himself—might have on his government.

In view of the difficulties which the embassy has experienced in communicating with Berlin on account of the cutting of cables, it is understood the president granted a request of the ambassador that the United States assist him in transmitting his messages concerning the delicate situation that has arisen. The ambassador's report of his talk with the president will be sent in code through the state department and will be delivered by Ambassador Gerard.

The conference at the White House was the outstanding development of the day in the international situation. Officials and diplomats were keenly interested in what took place. They learned few details.

Quincy Youth Killed by Shaffling

James Frutkin, 18 years of age, the sole support of his widowed mother living at Quincy, Mass., was killed when his arm was caught in the shuffling when he was climbing the James H. Frutkin company building in South Quincy.

Deceased was son of Mrs. Frutkin, who died of cancer of the breast, and was the only child of the family.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. at the home of the deceased, 121 South Quincy street.

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IS DELAYING MIGRATION

Ice Blockade on Newfoundland Coast Endangers Shipping

The unusual persistence of the ice blockade of the Newfoundland coast is delaying the annual migration of fishermen and their families to Labrador and is endangering these vessels which have ventured out.

The mail steamers have not yet been able to make a trip up the northeast coast. About 1200 school-ers, mostly little fishing smacks, ordinarily participate in the expedition.

Mrs. Edward Hanna was appointed archbishop of San Francisco. Rev. Joseph Glass was named bishop of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Henry K. White, 53, for many years prominent in the leather business, died at his home in Lowell, Mass.

John Mullen and Theodore Bogas had an altercation on Washington square Tuesday night, as the result of which Mullen was arraigned in the police court the next morning on the charge of assault with a knife. The offense charged being beyond the jurisdiction of the court, he was held to await the action of the grand jury, and in default of \$500 bail went to the Newport County Jail.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, JUNE, 1915

STANDARD TIME.									
	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High Moon	Low Moon	W rises	W sets	
5 Sat	4 09	7 13	12 22	1 37	2 14	3 01	4 09	7 13	12 22
6 Sun	4 09	7 13	12 41	1 38	3 02	3 59	4 09	7 13	12 41
7 Mon	4 09	7 13	1 02	1 40	3 03	3 59	4 09	7 13	1 02
8 Tues	4 08	7 30	1 22	1 41	3 04	3 58	4 08	7 30	1 22
9 Wed	4 08	7 21	1 46	1 43	3 05	3 57	4 08	7 21	1 46
10 Thur	4 07	7 21	2 15	1 45	3 06	3 56	4 07	7 21	2 15
11 Fri	4 07	7 22	3 50	1 46	3 30	3 57	4 07	7 22	3 50
Moon's last gr. June 4					11.32m. Morning				
New Moon June 12					1.37m. Evening				
Sun's 1st gr. June 20					9.24m. Morning				
Full Moon June 28					11.27m. Evening				

WAR MATERIAL ON LUSITANIA

Justified Germany in Sinking to
Protect Soldiers' Lives

REPLY TO AMERICAN PROTEST

Steamship Company Responsible For
Loss of Lives, as Quick Sinking of
Ship Was Due to Heavy Shipment
of Ammunition Which Hit by Tor-
pedo—Claim That Vessel Also Car-
ried Concealed Cannon Ready For
Action—German Government Be-
lieves It Was Acting in Self-
Defense—Cases of Outright and
Cushling Being Investigated

America's future policy toward Ger-
many is taking shape. Germany's re-
jection of President Wilson's specific
demand that undertake warfare either
not stopped, or safeguarded for non-
combatants' protection, is in the ad-
ministration's hands.

The following is the text of the Ger-
man note:

The undersigned has the honor to
submit to Ambassador Orand the fol-
lowing answer to the communication
of May 11 regarding the injury to
American interests through German
submarine warfare.

The Imperial government has sub-
jected the communication of the Amer-
ican government to a thorough in-
vestigation. It confirms also a keen
wish to co-operate in a frank and
friendly way in clearing up a possible
misunderstanding which may have
arisen in the relations between the
two governments through the events
mentioned by the American govern-
ment.

Regarding, firstly, the cases of the
American steamers Cushing and Guil-
light. The American embassy has
already been informed that the Ger-
man government has no intention of
submitting neutral ships in the war
zone, which are guilty of no hostile
acts, to attacks by a submarine or
submarine or aviators. On the con-
trary, the German forces have re-
peatedly been instructed most speci-
fically to avoid attacks on such ships.

If neutral ships in recent months
have suffered through the German
submarine warfare, owing to mistakes
in identification, it is a question only
of quite isolated and exceptional
cases, which can be attributed to the
British government's abuse of flags,
together with the suspicious or cul-
pable behavior of the masters of the
ships.

Germany Has Expressed Regret
The German government, in all
cases in which it has been shown by
its investigations that a neutral ship,
not itself at fault, was damaged by
German submarines or aviators, has
expressed regret over the unfortunate
accident and, if justified by condi-
tions, has offered indemnification.

The cases of the Cushing and the
Guilting will be treated on the same
principles. An investigation of both
cases is in progress, the result of
which will be communicated to the
embassy. The investigation can, if
necessary, be supplemented by an in-
ternational call on the international
commission of inquiry, as provided
by article II. of The Hague agree-
ment of Oct. 18, 1907.

When sinking the British steamer
Falaba, the commander of the Ger-
man submarine had the intention of
allowing the passengers and crew a
full opportunity for a safe escape.
Only when the master did not obey
the order to heave-to, but fled and
summoned help by rocket signals,
did the German commander order
the crew and passengers by signals
and megaphone to leave the ship
within ten minutes. He actually al-
lowed them twenty-three minutes
time and fired the torpedo only when
suspicious craft were hastening to
the assistance of the Falaba.

Regarding Loss of Lusitania
Regarding the loss of life by the
sinking of the British passenger
steamer Lusitania, the German gov-
ernment has already expressed to the
neutral governments concerned its
keen regret that citizens of their
states lost their lives.

On this occasion the Imperial gov-
ernment, however, cannot escape the
impression that certain important
facts having a direct bearing on the
sinking of the Lusitania may have
escaped the attention of the Ameri-
can government.

In the interest of a clear and com-
plete understanding, which is the aim
of both governments, the Imperial
government considers it first neces-
sary to convince itself that the in-
formation accessible to both govern-
ments about the facts of the case is
complete and in accord.

The government of the United
States proceeds on the assumption
that the Lusitania could be regarded
as an ordinary unarmed merchant-
man. The Imperial government al-
lows itself in this connection to point
out that the Lusitania was one of the
largest and fastest British ships,
built with government funds as an
army transport and carried expressly
as such in the "navy list" issued by
the British admiralty.

Lusitania an Armed Vessel

It is further known to the Imperial
government from trustworthy reports
from its agents and neutral passen-
gers, that for a considerable time
practically all the more valuable Brit-
ish merchantmen have been equipped
with cannon and ammunition and
staffed with crews and manned with per-
sons who have been especially trained
in serving guns. The Lusitania, too,
according to information received
here, undoubtedly had cannon aboard
which were mounted and concealed
below decks.

The Imperial government, further,
has the honor to direct the particular
attention of the American government
to the fact that the British admiralty,
in a confidential instruction issued
in February, 1915, recommended its
merchant shipping not only to seek
protection under neutral flags and
distinguishing marks, but also, while
thus disguised, to attack German
submarines by ramming. As a special
invitation to merchantmen to destroy
submarines, the British government
also offered high prizes and has al-
ready paid such rewards.

The Imperial government in view
of these facts undoubtedly known to
it, is unable to regard British mer-
chantmen in the zone of naval opera-
tions specified by the admiralty as
of the German navy as "undefended."
German commanders consequently are
no longer able to observe the custom-
ary regulations of the prize law which
they before always followed.

Finally the Imperial government
must point out particularly that the
Lusitania, on its last trip, as on ear-
lier occasions, carried Canadian
troops and war material, including
no less than 4500 cases of ammunition
intended for the destruction of the
brave German soldiers who are ful-
filling their duty with self-sacrifice
and devotion to the fatherland's ser-
vice.

Acted in Self-Defense
The German government believes
that it was acting in justified self-
defense in seeking with all the means
of warfare at its disposal to protect
the lives of its soldiers by destroying
ammunition intended for the enemy.

The British shipping company must
have been aware of the danger to
which the passengers on board the
Lusitania were exposed under these
conditions. The company in embark-
ing them notwithstanding this, at-
tempted deliberately to use the lives
of American citizens as protection for
the ammunition aboard, and acted
against the clear provisions of the
American law, which expressly pro-
hibits the forwarding of passengers
on ships carrying ammunition and
provides a penalty therefor. The
company, therefore, is wantonly
guilty of the death of so many pas-
sengers.

There can be no doubt, according
to the definite report of the subma-
rine's commander, which is further
confirmed by all other information,
that the quick sinking of the Lusitania
is primarily attributable to the
explosion of the ammunition ship-
ment caused by a torpedo. The Lusitania's
passengers would otherwise,
in all human probability, have been
saved.

The Imperial government considers
the above mentioned facts important
enough to recommend them to the
attentive examination of the Ameri-
can government.

Withholds Final Decision
The Imperial government, while
withholding its final decision on the
demands advanced in connection with
the sinking of the Lusitania until
receipt of an answer from the Ameri-
can government, feels impelled in
conclusion to recall here and now that
it took cognizance with satisfaction
of the mediatory proposals submitted
by the United States government to
Berlin and London as a basis for
a modus vivendi for conducting the
maritime warfare between Germany
and Great Britain.

The Imperial government, by its
readiness to enter upon a discussion
of these proposals, then demon-
strated its good intentions in ample
fashion. The realization of these pro-
posals was defeated, as is well
known, when the British government
rejected these proposals.

The undersigned takes occasion,
etc.

WILSON WARNS MEXICO

Notifies Leaders They Must Set Up
Stable Government

In a statement to the American
people, President Wilson served no-
tice on the factional leaders of Mexico
that unless within "a very short time"
they unite to set up a government
which the world can recognize, the
United States "will be constrained to
decide what means should be em-
ployed by the United States in order
to help Mexico save herself and serve
her people."

Signifying a change from the
"watchful waiting" policy which has
guided relations with Mexico for more
than two years, the president's
statement was regarded in official
and diplomatic quarters as notice of a
new and vigorous policy to restore
peace below the Rio Grande.

Everywhere it was interpreted as a
warning that the patience of the
United States is exhausted. What
steps the president is prepared to
take if his warning goes unheeded is
not disclosed in the statement. In
high official quarters, nevertheless,
no doubt existed that he is prepared
to proceed.

The statement declares that the
United States would deem it their
duty to lend any aid they can prop-
erly, to any instrumentality which
promises to be effective in bringing
about a settlement which will embody
the real objects of the revolution—
constitutional government and the
rights of the people.

RECEIVE CASH DIVIDEND

Stockholders of New Bedford Cotton
Mill Get Big Surprise

The famed Manufacturing cor-
poration, New Bedford, Mass., one
of the fine cotton goods mills concerns
of this city, followed its 50 percent
stock dividend with a 50 percent cash
dividend.

The receipt of the checks cover-
ing this amount was a big surprise to
stockholders. The dividend has been
one of the most successful cotton
mills in New England. Its last finan-
cial statement showed a surplus of
\$24,587 on a capital of \$1,000,000
and its assets were very much under-
valued in the statement.

INVADERS HOLD THEIR POSITION

Austrian Attack on Italians Falls
to Dislodge Them

ENTRENCHED AT MONTE NERO

Advance Continues Under Great Diffi-
culties as Heavy Rains Have Made
It Impossible to Ford River—Tol-
mino Is Now Menaced From the
Rear—Permyl Again in Austro-
German Hands After One of the
Greatest Battles in History of
World—Losses Will Reach Int Hun-
dreds of Thousands

Austrian troops have made repeated
efforts to dislodge the Italian forces
which have succeeded in establishing
themselves on Monte Nero ridge,
across the Isonzo river, along the
front north of the gulf of Trieste. Ac-
cording to advices reaching London,
the Italians are still in possession of
the ridge.

The advance of the Italians across
the Isonzo has been accomplished in
the face of unusual difficulties. In
consequence of heavy rains it was im-
possible to ford the Isonzo except
for detachments of cavalry, whose
horses swam across the river. En-
gineers, protected by artillery, con-
structed pontoon bridges for the in-
fantry.

Once the troops had reached the
further bank of the river, still greater
difficulties were encountered. The
rain had transformed the mountain
paths into beds of swift running
streams. Water pouring down the
mountain sides uprooted trees and ob-
structed progress at every turn. The
few mountain bridges left by the
Austrians were carried away by the
floods. Rest for the troops was im-
possible as the mountain sides were
too exposed, while the valleys, knee
deep in water, were unsuitable for
camping places. Thick fog hung over
the whole region, making it impos-
sible to see for any distance.

Progress was slow but the invaders
made their way up the mountain side,
taking with them heavy artillery,
ammunition and transport with sup-
plies. They occupied Droznica,
Cosec, Kartreit and other smaller
villages below Monte Nero, and finally
obtained possession of the ridge.

Monte Nero dominates the whole
Tolmino valley. Possession of this
ridge enables the Italians to menace
Tolmino from the rear. This town,
together with the batteries recently
constructed on Santa Maria and Santa
Lucia hills, presents one of the most
formidable obstacles to an Italian ad-
vance across the Isonzo at that point.

Capture of Permyl
Permyl, the prime objective of the
first phase of the new Austro-German
campaign in Galicia, has been cap-
tured by the Teutonic allies. The
battle for its possession was one of
the greatest in the history of the
world and more men were engaged
than in any previous single operation.

The victory has been won at tre-
mendous cost to both sides, the casu-
alties figuring to the hundreds of
thousands. This success will restore
Austrian prestige, which was serious-
ly shaken when the Russians cap-
tured the fortress in March last.

While the importance of the feat,
which carried with it the retirement
of the Russians from their position
of advantage in the Carpathians, is
not to be minimized in the least it
must be understood that this does
not mean that a decisive victory has
been won.

The Russians apparently have been
outfought at one point of their long
line but their main armies remain in-
tact. So long as this is so Austria
and Germany must maintain great
forces in this part of the theatre of
war to meet the pressure that the
Russians will continue to exert. We
are likely to hear claims that Russia
has "collapsed," but of course they
are entirely without justification.

The Russians have been thrown out
of a part of Austrian territory which
they have held for some time, and
they apparently have been pretty
badly punished, but they are dogged
fighters and a forced retirement does
not destroy their fighting capacity.

Charges Against British Cabinet

An unexpected turn was given to
the first meeting of the British coal-
ition parliament when Glueck, a Na-
tionalist, attacked Premier Asquith
and the rest of the government,
charging them with lacking "charac-
ters."

None of the new cabinet, including
Mr. Asquith and Arthur J. Balfour,
who succeeds Winston Churchill as
first sea lord, was present to meet
the allegations. They were neces-
sarily absent because until a new law
is passed authorizing them to hold
office without re-election, they can-
not attend parliament in an official
capacity. Evidently it is not to be
plain sailing for the new ship of
state.

Official announcement was made in
London that a British submarine had
torpedoed a large German transport
in the Sea of Marmora. This subma-
rine is said to be one of the several
which have made their way through
the Dardanelles and are now operat-
ing in the Sea of Marmora.

Insane Man Died Violent Death

The death of William A. Coffin of
Quincy, a patient at the state insane
hospital in Taunton, Mass., on April
21, was the result of his being choked
and asphyxiated unlawfully by unknown
persons, according to a report filed
by F. E. Austin, judge of the dis-
trict court, who conducted an inquest.

SON IS ACCUSED OF KILLING FATHER

Gloucester Man's Body Found
In Shallow Grave

Three bullet wounds were found in
the body of Charles P. Hopkins,
which was discovered buried in a
shallow grave in West Gloucester,
Mass., and his son, Drew Hopkins,
with whom he was last seen, was ar-
rested, charged with murder. Two
of the bullet wounds are in the head,
one behind the left and the other be-
hind the right ear.

Drew Hopkins is the first person
to be charged with murder by the
Gloucester police in twenty-eight
years. All efforts to obtain informa-
tion from him have failed. His
father has been missing for four
months, and the police were baffled
by the disappearance. Several times
during this period they sought infor-
mation from the son, but each time
he insisted that he knew nothing of
what had happened to his father.

RIOTS AT TOKIO

Anti-Government Mass Meeting in
Cause of Disorders

The holding of an anti-government
mass meeting in Tokio resulted in
serious disturbances. Many arrests
were made, and the manifestos is-
sued by the organizers of the meet-
ing were confiscated.

Reinforcements of police were sent
everywhere throughout the city.

The resolution introduced in the
house of representatives by the op-
position, expressing lack of confidence
in the present administration, was
rejected by a vote of 133 to 233.

Extreme disorder marked the ses-
sion. All the members of the cabi-
net were in their seats. Premier
Okuma and Foreign Minister Kato de-
fended the recent negotiations with
China, and K. Hara, M. Inukai and
H. Ogawa attacked them.

Roofs, jeers and wordy altercations
interrupted the speeches, but the or-
ations for Premier Okuma and Minis-
ter Kato smothered the cries of the
opposition.

PREDICTS EXTRA SESSION

Cummings Thinks Wilson Wants Con-
gress to Share His Burden

Senator Cummings of Iowa, in a
statement, predicted President Wil-
son would call a special session of
congress by September.

"I do not believe the president will
care to assume entirely the cares and
responsibilities and problems of our
international relations, but that he
will be glad to divide the burden with
congress," said Cummings.

"The policy pursued by the presi-
dent in our relations with Europe
during the war," the senator contin-
ued, "has my hearty approval. The
people of the United States do not
want war and do not intend there
shall be war, but they do intend that
the rights of neutral nations shall be
observed, and if they are not they
believe measures should be taken to
make their protest effective."

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

That the United States Steel cor-
poration should not be dissolved was
the decision of the United States
district court filed at Trenton, N. J.

The 108th anniversary of the birth
of Jefferson Davis was observed gen-
erally throughout the south.

A new armored 150-horsepower
automobile being turned out by the
White Automobile company has a
steel tank two feet long mounted on
the hood and has been christened the
"Flying Rhino."

Dawitt C. Blair, 83, senior mem-
ber of the New York banking firm of
Blair & Co., died at his home of
pneumonia.

Augustus Moulquist, 55, was killed
in the Portland-Monson slate quarry
at Monson, Me., when a mass of
earth and slate on the south side
fell into the pit.

An order for 500,000 pairs of war
shoes has been placed with a shoe
manufacturing company of Jling-
hampton, N. Y., by the Roumanian
government.

Morris Seegal, a real estate broker
in Chelsea, Mass., filed a voluntary
petition in bankruptcy in the United
States district court. His liabilities
amount to \$166,189.

FACE FULL OF ITCHING PIMPLES

And Blackheads. Itching and Burn-
ing Almost Unbearable. So Dis-
figured Ashamed to Go Out. Cuti-
cura Soap and Ointment Healed.

63 Morrell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Pim-
ples and blackheads began to come on
my face. A few weeks later my face was full of
them. They looked like big
bloaches. The itching and
burning that the pimples
caused me would be hard to
describe. It was almost
unbearable and I was so
disfigured that I was ashamed
to go out. I could hardly
sleep at night they hurt so."

"I tried many remedies
but all failed to help. I had had the trouble
for about three years when I saw a Cuticura
advertisement in the paper, and I started to
use them. I was surprised to see the result.
In a month my pimples could hardly be
recognized. In a few more days my face was
water with Cuticura Soap, day in and out
the Cuticura Ointment on. Cuticura Soap
and Ointment healed me in three months."
(Signed) Hyman Norris, August 7, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Ad-
dress post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Bos-
ton." Sold throughout the world.



INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Deposits on participation or savings accounts made previ-
ous to the fifteenth day of February, May, August or Novem-
ber draw interest from the first of each of said months, provid-
ing the same remain over the dividend period of February or
August.

THIS, THE LARGEST BANK IN RHODE ISLAND,
With its capital, surplus and undivided profits amounting to
over

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (\$7,000,000.00),
Affords its depositors

UNSURPASSED SECURITY AND PROTECTION.

NEWPORT BRANCH,
303 THAMES STREET.

The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 1, 1916.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		\$281,235.30
Overdrafts, secured, \$33,250; unsecured, \$10,000		43,250.00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		100,000.00
Total Bonds, Securities, etc.		110,000.00
Subscription to Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,500.00
Less amount unpaid		(4,970.00)
Banking House		1,500.00
Other Real Estate owned		25,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents in Central Reserve Cities		9,255.51
Due from approved Reserve Agents in other Reserve Cities		10,355.67
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)		20,211.21
Outside Checks and other Cash Items		1,161.04
Fractional Currency		333.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		177.36
Notes of other National Banks		7,714.77
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie		1,244.00
Legal-tender notes		\$21,525.17
Redeemable fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		1,244.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		5,000.00
		28,013.17
TOTAL		\$721,017.39
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		\$100,000.00
Surplus fund		65,000.00
Undivided Profits		27,073.61
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		(6,424.75)
Circulating Notes		100,000.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		(2,000.00)
Due to approved Reserve Agents		97,500.00
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)		1,712.81
Indiv. dual deposits subject to check		225,313.31
Certificates of deposit due in less than 90 days		15,546.92
Certified checks		1,115.21
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		111,065.34
		75,070.20
TOTAL		\$721,017.39

County of Newport, ss.:
I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above
statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct Attest: GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

EDWARD A. BROWN,
EDW. S. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM R. HATVEY, } Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1916.
PACKER BHAMAN, Notary Public.

Vacation Hotel Book

Practical facts to assist you in planning a satisfac-
tory outing are found in our

Manual of Summer Resorts

Listing 1500 Hotels

and other boarding places—their rates per day and week
—in Southern New England; the picturesque Berkshire
Hills; along the North Shore of Long Island Sound; Nar-
ragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Cape Cod, Buzzard's Bay and
Massachusetts' South Shore; the wonderful vacation isl-
ands, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Block Island.

Over 80 Golf Courses

Sent to your address on request; write
Advertising Department, New Haven, Ct.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the
General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

FULL PARTICULARS California BUILDING
FOR 4 CENTS IN STAMPS Auto-Courier COMPANY
WRITE FOR COLOR PICTURE

MISSION OF THE RURAL CHURCH

SHOULD BE UNIVERSITY OF RELIGIOUS LEARNING.

Duty of Christianity to Evangelize the World.

By Rev. Jno. A. Rice, D. D.
Pastor St. John M. E. Church, South,
St. Louis, Mo.

Some years ago, the question was asked: What is a college? The attempt to answer it took the educational world in America from center to circumference. Another question is now beginning to be asked: What is a church? Without undertaking to give a definition of it, let me ask, in this initial paper, what the church is for? The New Testament reveals three distinct tasks to which it is committed.

First, that of evangelization. The church is divinely commissioned to reach for the lowest and the least man in the least land and offer him sonship to the Eternal God; offer him a divine power, which lifts him out of the bog and places him upon the highest levels of human life, where God and the soul are in fellowship. This alone was an immense privilege.

Teaching the Art of Living.
The church is commissioned also to teach and train those who are rich with its evangelistic message. The term, Religious Education, has come to mean a specific thing in our country, namely, the training of the people in the local church in those deep matters which pertain to the art of living. I am not now speaking of the work of education in schools, colleges and universities, but the work of education at our doors, in the congregation. Every agency in reach should be employed to the utmost in this important mission. Indeed, the local church could be made a sort of university for all the people, in which the simple, practical arts and virtues of everyday life should be taught and enforced. Only recently has this special phase of the church's work received anything like adequate attention. The New Testament word for it is Edification.

School of Religion Needed.
Of course, the Sunday School is the center for all this work, although the activities of the church should extend through the entire week and the Sunday School should cease to be so named. It should be called the School of Religion or the Church School or something else that indicates it to be an all-the-week activity. During this time various and sundry clubs, classes, musical organizations, culture courses, as well as distinctly religious meetings, should be held. Thickly settled neighborhoods, as we shall see, offer fine opportunities for the development of things spiritual.

The third task to which the church is committed is that of Christianizing the social order; that of infusing the spirit of Jesus into every nook and corner of our life. Nothing is foreign to the interest of the church.

Neighborly Love Essential.
If religion pervades and colors the whole life then ours is serious business, for it will let no corner of the world escape its influence. The sooner we learn that Christianity is not a thing to be practiced in a corner, the better for the world. The question of the eighteenth century, touching Christianity, was, Can it be made to square with the human reason? Of the nineteenth, Can it be made to square with the results of scientific research? Of the twentieth, What can it do? We must learn to enforce not only love of God, whom we cannot see, but love to our neighbors, with whom we are living in constant contact. Neither without the other is Christianity whatever else it may be. Everything that interests his neighbors must interest him, if he is a genuine follower of the Christ.
It is the mission of the church—the rural as well as the city—to evangelize the whole world, to train to the highest degree of efficiency those whom it evangelizes and to seek to make the spirit of Jesus the absolute rule in all human relations.

It is an admitted economic fact that there can be no permanent prosperity without a permanent agriculture.

THE NATION'S DINNER TABLE

When the dinner bell of this nation rings there have been slaughtered for the feast 13,000 hogs, 21,000 sheep, 2,000 hundredweight of poultry and other meats, and there have been 700,000 bushels of cereals and 540,000,000 pounds of vegetables prepared for the feast. Multiply these quantities by one thousand, representing approximately the number of meals per annum, and we have the annual contents of the nation's larder. But with all our immense quantity, superb quality and wide range of products, the American housewife, like the wife of King Nebuchadnezzar, longs for variety and she goes marketing in foreign lands. She buys abroad \$20,000,000 per annum of farm products that can and should be produced in the United States.

Decided to Stay.
"Oh, hubby, I'm happy."
"What's the good news? Somebody left you a fortune?"
"Oh, better. The law clerk has sent for her trunk."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Color Change.
"Your new assistant is blue over his work."
"I guess that is because he is so green about it."—Exchange.

THE BATTLE OF THE TIRES

[Agricultural and Commercial Press Service]
It is interesting to watch the forces of civilization battling for supremacy. The struggle now going on between the rubber and the iron tire promises to be the liveliest contest of the Twentieth Century.

The struggle is a silent one and there are no war correspondents to write vivid descriptions of the conflict but the results are more far-reaching to present and future generations than the war of Europe.

The rubber tire has been maneuvering for point of attack for several years and has captured a few unimportant positions in traffic, but it has now pitched a decisive battle with its iron competitor by hurling a million "jinnies" at the street railways and the battle is raging from ocean to ocean. Upon the result of the struggle depends the future of the rubber tire. If it is compelled to retreat, its doom is sealed, but if it wins the battle it will revolutionize the transportation methods of this nation.

If the rubber tire conquers the street traffic its next struggle is with the railroads of the country, and then the greatest battle between economic forces ever fought out on the face of this earth is on, for iron is the undisputed master in transportation, and is fortified behind billions of dollars, and millions of men.

Stephenson applied the steel tire to an iron rail in 1814, but it was 1859 before the golden spike was driven at Promontory Point, which bound the country together with bands of steel. It took the iron tire fifty-five years to creep from ocean to ocean, but the rubber tire while warm from the creative mind of the inventive genius sped across the continent like an arrow shot from the bow of Ulysses. The roadbed was already prepared and therein lies the power of the rubber tire over that of iron, for government builds and maintains the public highway.

But iron is a stubborn metal and it has mastered every wheel that turns; has fought battles with every element above and beneath the earth and has never tasted the wormwood of defeat, and when rubber hurls its full force against this monarch of the Mineral Kingdom, it may rebound to the factory stunned beyond recovery.

The rubber tire first made its appearance on the bicycle, but it proved a frivolous servant and was dismissed for incompetency. It has always been too much inclined to revel in luxury to be taken seriously as a utility machine and its reputation is not one to inspire confidence in heavy traffic performance.

But to those who care to wait into dreamland, it is enchanting to note that there will be a marvelous difference between a rubber and an iron age. The rubber tire will scatter the cities throughout the valleys for with transportation at every man's door, why a city? It will traverse the continent with a net work of Macadam highways as beautiful as the boulevard built by Napoleon. It will paralyze the law making bodies of this nation for how could the legislatures run without the railroads to operate on?

Capital and labor have always been glaring at each other over guilts of misunderstanding and if the Federal Industrial Commission attempts to bridge the chasm, it will render the public a distinct service.

The farmer has been sitting on the fence watching capital and labor fight for many years and incidentally furnishing the sinews of war and it is quite gratifying to find them talking with, instead of about, each other. When honest men smile and look into each other's souls, it always makes the world better and far more satisfactory to the farmer, who in the end, bears the burden of conflict, than resolutions, speeches or pamphlets containing charges and counter-charges.

The love for justice makes the whole world kin. Understanding is an arbiter far more powerful than the mandates of government, for there is no authority quite so commanding as an honest conscience; there is no decree quite so binding as that of the Supreme Court of Common Sense and no sheriff can keep the peace quite so perfect as Understanding.

We suppose the time will never come when capital and labor will not be occasionally blinded by the lightning flashes of avarice or frightened by the thunder peals of discontent. But Understanding is a Prince of Peace that ever holds out the olive branch to men who want to do right. A man's income is always a sacred thing for in it are the hope, ambition and opportunity of himself, and family, but there is nothing in a human heart quite so divine as Justice and Understanding in its hand.

Tiptoe remains one of a morning piece.
"How?"
"Coming home from the club in seven o'clock."—New York Sun.

Foot Question.
Green—So an express train killed your foreman? Did it run over him?
Grump—No. It hit him on the elbow, and he died of hydrophobia!—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Locating a Cabinet Leak.

Once years ago, when Daniel Webster was secretary of state, there was an important foreign matter up for discussion before the cabinet, and the utmost secrecy was of course maintained, but the whole thing was blown about in a few hours after the cabinet meeting. So the president hastily sent for his cabinet to talk over this leak. Each man had a different idea of it.

Finally Mr. Webster arose, saying: "You, gentlemen, go on with your discussion, and I'll be back in a minute." In a few minutes he returned and repeated every word that had been spoken in the room in his absence. He explained that if by standing close to the door outside the cabinet room you held your ear to it you could not distinguish one intelligible word, but if, moving back from the door and a little to one side upon a certain spot in the carpet, you kept an attentive ear every word could be plainly heard as though whispered. Some enterprising eavesdropper had been experimenting with the door and had found that upon that exact spot there was some acoustic property of the door or room that conveyed the sound in perfect entirety.

A Lesson For Nellie.

Mrs. Washington with a strict disciplinarian about certain matters and among other things always required the members of the household to follow the example of her husband and dress for dinner, which was at 3 o'clock. On one occasion Nellie Curtis and her cousin, Martha Dandridge, appeared at the table in their morning gowns, but no comment was made upon it until a coach was seen approaching and the visitors, some French officers of high rank and Charles Carroll, Jr., of Carrollton, one of Miss Curtis' ardent suitors, were announced. Instantly the girls, in a flutter of excitement, begged to be excused in order to change their gowns, but Mrs. Washington shook her head. "No," she said. "Remain as you are. A costume good enough for President Washington is good enough for any guest of his." Needless to say, Miss Nellie never overlooked her proper garb for dinner again.

Rise of the Sap.

The cause of the sap rising to the tops of trees and plants is one of the many mysterious operations of nature which cannot be definitely explained. What we call sap in trees is the water which they draw for their nourishment by means of their wide branching roots in the soil and which by some beautiful mechanism is distilled and distributed through every part of the tree. The water is absorbed into the plant by delicate hairs attached to the roots and ascends by capillary attraction or a sort of root pressure remotely resembling the circulation of the blood in the human body. Even scientists, however, cannot explain the mode of action, and they find the furnishing of sap to the smallest plant or single blade of grass as great a mystery as the more powerful current that pervades the tallest tree.

Good Taste.

I do not call taste a species of judgment, although it is actually that part of judgment whose objects are the sublime, beautiful and affecting; because this kind of judgment is not the issue of reason and comparison, like a mathematical inference, but is perceived instantaneously and obtruded upon the mind, like sweet and bitter upon the sense, from which analogy it has borrowed the name of taste. Good taste is the inward light or intelligence of universal beauty. True taste discovers with delight the beauty of nature and pursues it with a faithful passion.—James Usher.

Remembered.

"Mother, you must have known our principal when you went to school."
"Why, yes, I guess I did."
"He seemed to remember you today. He told me what a bright girl I was, and then he said, 'It doesn't seem possible that you can be Amy Jones' daughter.'"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Made It Very Clear.

"How do you suppose she manages to keep up appearances on her husband's income?"
"What is her husband's income?"
"I don't know; but, of course, it can't be as big as it would have to be if they could afford to live as they do."—Chicago Herald.

Sensation.

Young Actress—I am going to get married and I would like you to make a big story about it. Dramatic Editor—I don't see just how I can. Young Actress—Oh, yes, you can. You can have a great headline saying, "Actress Marries for the First Time in Her Life!"—Puck.

Not to Be Outshone.

"Ma, Belle says she's reported at Mrs. Smartlett's tea the other afternoon was simply delicious."
"Well, dear, find out where she gets it, and then we'll order some of it for our next reception!"—Baltimore American.

An Epitaph.

In a rural cemetery in south Florida there is a tombstone upon which a widow has had inscribed these words: "Rest in peace—until we meet again."—Florida Times-Union.

Have Sharp Ears.

"Women are not good listeners."
"Evidently you're never had much experience with female help."—Boston Transcript.

God never sendeth month, but he sendeth meat.—Heywood.

Putting Him Wise.

"I'd like to make you my wife," said the practical young man, "but they tell me you can't keep house!"
"Don't you believe all they tell you!" rejoined the girl in the case. "You got the house and put it in my name, and I'll prove to you that I can keep it."—Exchange.

Fest of Archery.

In the days when the buffalo was found in vast herds on the western plains there were Indians who while riding at a gallop could send an arrow through a buffalo's body. Remarkable as this archery was, it did not equal that reached by the archers of ancient times.
It is of record that the MacInnes of Quillock, Scotland, were such skilled archers that they could hit a man at the distance of 700 yards. In 1701 the Turkish ambassador at London shot an arrow in a field near that capital 418 yards against the wind. The secretary of the ambassador, on hearing the expressions of surprise from the English gentlemen present, said the sultan had shot 500 yards. This was the greatest performance of modern days, but a pillar standing on a plain near Constantinople recorded shots ranging up to 800 yards. Sir Robert Alnshie, British ambassador to the sublime porte, records that in 1798 he was present when the sultan shot an arrow 972 yards.

Cult of the Cow.

In "Sva," a melody of the east, Sir George Birdwood has a note on the minute ritual, instinctive in the race of Brahminical Hindus, observed in regard to cattle, especially cows:

"You must not step over a rope to which a calf is tied and must always approach and pass a cow on your right hand, and keep your right arm covered the whole time you are in the cow-shed. You must never ride a cow nor interrupt her while suckling her calf nor in any way annoy her. Shortly after the railway between Poona and Bombay was opened, a cow having to be sent by a Hindu to the former city to another in the latter, its entrainment for the journey was telegraphed by the sender to the receiver in the equivalent of these terms: 'Her holiness just booked by the — a. m. train to Bhyela (a suburb of Bombay). Please be at the station at — p. m. to receive her holiness!'"

Anxious to Please.

The colored population in a little Alabama town was having a race meet at the local fair grounds. An aged negro whose shoes were slashed to give his partly bare joints air sat in a seat on the grand stand. Immediately in front of him stood a large, excited dandy who had a whole dollar wagered on the favorite in the free for all trot.

As the horses turned into the home stretch the woman jumped up in the air, coming down squarely with all her weight on the infirm extremities of the old man. A groan escaped him, and she turned and begged his pardon.

"Uncle Zach, I'm awfully sorry!" she said.
"Dat's all right, honey," answered the old man gallantly. "I only hopes mah feet ain't too corrugated 'fo' yeh pleasure."—Saturday Evening Post.

Regeneration.

Starfish will grow new arms, lobsters new claws and lizards new tails. A new lizard will not indeed spring from a new tail or a new lobster from a discarded claw, but a new starfish will grow from a detached arm. In the vegetable kingdom, as a writer in Knowledge remarks, this phenomenon is still more common and has been put by man to practical use. Although identical in principle, the growing of a plant from a cutting may not seem so astonishing as the growing of a new starfish, but growing not one but many plants from a leaf seems almost as extraordinary. Among the many plants that can thus be propagated is the begonia, and every housewife knows a geranium plant can be grown from a leaf stalk.

Ancient Surgical Instruments.

A complete set of surgical instruments was found not long ago by men digging in a scrap pile in Chulophon, an ancient Greek city. In spite of the fact that they were used about 2,000 years ago, there is not much difference between them and the implements that are used today in the anatomy of a modern man. In the set are small knives with handles of decorated bronze, a metal which the Greeks thought was especially healing. There are also several pairs of forceps, one of them used to extract the heads of arrows and lances from wounded warriors. Another instrument is for the drilling of holes in the bones of the skull; another for cauterizing the flesh. Besides these are vessels for cupping and bleeding, a small covered bronze box for delicate instruments, a slab of stone for mixing certain drugs and a pair of scales which still balance perfectly. In addition to these there is a handsome purple glass beaker, probably the drinking cup of the unknown surgeon who made use of all these instruments.

Kite Flying Contests.

The Japanese are devoted to their national sport of kite flying. At contests there are two umpires, at whose command two kites of the same size are sent up together. As the kites attain a sufficient height the men try to play the kites against each other. Each party wants to bring its kite into touch with its opponent and to bring the latter down. The kite that stays up till the wind ceases or until all the others are vanquished is victorious. This requires the strength of many men working a long time. And the art of fighting one's kite well is not easily acquired. Thus fifty or sixty men labor until exhausted. Some of the kites used in the contest are things to see—huge circular structures about thirty feet in length, including the tail, and having a width of fifty or sixty feet. The ropes for the fighting kites are made of strong hemp and are more than 2,000 feet long and above one inch in thickness.—London Globe.

The Real Turk.

An insight into the character of the modern Turk is afforded by Harry Charles Lukach in his book, "The City of the Dancing Dervishes and Other Studies From the Near East." Speaking of the Turk as the author knows him, he says:
"For parental authority he entertains a deep regard. A grown up Turk who is too much to drink will usually meditate to do so in the presence of his father. Similar diffidence is even shown sometimes with regard to smoking. Near relationships does not engender what the Turks regard as unbecomingly familiarity. Turks address their elder brothers by the titles of Agha or Agha bey, their sisters as Abla, scarcely ever by name unless the difference in age is very slight. They obey seriously the injunctions of their faith as to charity, and the solidarity of Islam does not permit them to suffer cruelly from starvation. Furthermore, they do not blaspheme."

The Hollow in a Balled Egg.

There is an air space in every egg, but we notice it particularly in a boiled one because the contents have been made solid by cooking and made the hollow space more apparent. This space is a provision of nature so that the chick which grows within the shell may have air to breathe from the time it comes to life until it becomes strong enough to break through the shell to the outside world.

To generate life in the egg it is necessary that it be subjected to a certain degree of heat for a period of twenty-one days. When this is not done the egg remains indefinitely in its raw state.

When it is boiled the pocket of air within the shell, which would have been used up by the chick if the egg had been set to hatch, begins to fight for its space and pushes the balled contents of the egg back, leaving the hollow space—Rocky Mountain News.

How Long Your Nails Grow.

The growth of an average finger nail is about one thirty-second of an inch a week, or nearly one and one-half inches in a year, so those aristocratic Chinese who proudly exhibit nails six to eight inches in length must have refrained from cutting them at least four to six years. Finger nails grow faster in the summer than in winter. The nail on the middle finger grows faster than any of the others, and that of the thumb is slowest in growth. The nails of the right hand grow faster than those of the left. A nail is supposed to reach its full growth in about four and a half months, and at this rate a man seventy years old would have renewed his nails 282 times. On each finger he would have grown nine feet of nail, or on all his fingers and thumbs no less than ninety feet of nail.—St. Louis Republic.

The First Tooth Festival.

Among the Syrians there is no such thing as giving a party in celebration of the first anniversary of the birth of a child. The celebration is held when the baby cuts its first tooth. On such an occasion friends of the parents are not invited to the house to eat cakes and listen to a phonograph, but whatever sweets may be prepared for the occasion are sent by the parents to the homes of the friends whom they wish to inform of the news. The friends later visit the parents and tender their congratulations. The dishes in which the saffron is carried to neighbors and friends are not returned immediately. Sometimes it is a week or even two before they are back in their customary places in the family cupboard. When they are returned they are not empty.

He Got a Poor Drive.

Colonel Carter, says Collier's Weekly, had been playing golf for only three months. Therefore when the secretary of the club saw the colonel playing his ball several feet in front of the tee disks during a tournament he thought the veteran soldier had forgotten the rule.
"Colonel! Colonel!" he exclaimed.
"You must play from behind the tee disks!"
The colonel's face turned red, but he preserved his dignity.
"It's none of your business, sah," he answered as calmly as possible, "but this is my third stroke!"

Footie and Garrick.

Footie's favorite butt was Garrick, whose thrifty habits he was constantly turning into ridicule. One day while in his company Garrick after satirizing some individual wound up his attack by saying, "Well, perhaps before I condemn another I should pull the beam out of my own eye."
"And so you would," Footie replied. "If you could sell the timber!"

A Stone That Is Elastic.

There is a stone that is as flexible as rubber and that, when set up on edge in a thick plate, sways to and from in the wind like a piece of leather. This stone is a called takolmitite, and the Scientific American says it is the mother rock of Brazilian diamonds.

A Mean Suggestion.

"I assure you, madam, my ancestors came over with the first settlers."
"Very likely. We had no immigration laws then."—Baltimore American.

Encouraged Him.

He—I'm afraid I ask you to marry me you'll treat my proposal as a joke. She—But all jokes are not rejected. You know.—Boston Transcript.

Treatment of a Dog.

A dog is a pet, a friend and a helper. The confidence of a dog, once lost, is hard to regain.

In teaching tricks always reward the dog with some thing when he manages the trick properly.

A dog can be so trained that he will watch a cat run without attempting to touch the foot himself.

When you go into a yard and a dog grows as he comes to meet you speak kindly, act as though you were not afraid of him and he will regard you rather as a friend than as an enemy.—Detroit Free Press.

The Fire Bag.

The "fire bag" is a relic of the old days of wooden ships. Every whaler and sealer used to carry such a bag. It was of tarpaulin, about one foot in length and six inches in width. It was lined with waterproof material, with interlinings of oilcloth and thick flannel. In this was placed the flint and tinderbox for kindling fire. The bag was then securely fastened with double flaps and tied in such a manner as to keep its contents dry.

It was the duty of the second mate to look after the fire bag, and in case of shipwreck to attach it at once to his person by means of stout straps provided for the purpose. So, if officers and crew were cast away on some deserted shore, the means of obtaining a fire were not wanting so long as the precious fire bag was safe.

The modern steam whalers and sealers carry a fire bag stowed in the lifeboats with the bread and water, but it is of rubber, and contains half a dozen water light boxes of matches.—Philadelphia Press.

How a Siphon Acts.

The main principle of the siphon is the same as that of a suction pump—viz., that if a vacuum be created in a tube inserted in water the normal pressure of the atmosphere will cause the water to rise in the vacuum to a height of about thirty-three feet. The siphon is a bent tube, one side or leg of which is longer than the other, and the conditions of its successful operation are, first, that the shorter side or leg be placed in the water; second, the longer side or leg to hang freely over the edge of the vessel; third, a vacuum to be created throughout the length of the tube by sucking the air from the longer side. This will be immediately followed by a flow of water, which will continue as long as the mouth of the shorter side or leg of the tube remains under the surface of the water. In transferring water from a lower level care should be taken not to remove the short side from the water, as that would destroy the vacuum and cause the flow to stop.

English Conservatism.

Day and night, winter and summer, in all weathers, a tug with steam up is stationed on the Thames at the Tower bridge. It is a floating illustration of the fact that parliament is sometimes—only sometimes, of course—needlessly funny. When the bill empowering the corporation of London to build the bridge was passing through the house of commons a provision was inserted requiring the stationing of this tug as aforesaid, so as to be handy "in case of wreck." The promoters protested that the cost of the tug would far exceed any benefit to be derived from it. The commons thought they knew better and insisted. The bridge was opened about sixteen years ago, and the tug has cost the city of London £31 per week ever since. Yet its services "in case of wreck" or any other emergency have never once been required.—London Express.

Earthquake Shocks.

There are such things as earth waves as well as sea waves. But while the other waves have, by the genius of a Marconi, been harnessed into the service of mankind, no scientist has yet discovered any uses for earth waves or even any means of utilizing them. The shock of a seismic disturbance travels in waves at the rate of two miles a second in the actual velocity of the disturbance, and this rate rapidly diminishes as the distance traveled by the earth waves increases. The deeper the originating movement happens to be the farther the shock travels, but the deeper the movement, and on the other hand, the less extensive and usually the less serious, from the point of view of loss of life, is the visible effect on the earth's surface.

A Retiary.

A retiary was the name of a Roman gladiator armed in a peculiar way. He was furnished with a trident and net, with no more covering than a short tunic, and with these implements he endeavored to entangle and dispatch his adversary, who was called a secutor (from secul, to follow) and was armed with a helmet, a shield and a sword. The name of the first is pronounced as if spelled reti-ary, the accent on the first syllable.

Tactful Man.

"I must say these are fine biscuits!" exclaimed the young husband.
"How could you say those are fine biscuits?" inquired the young wife's mother in a private interview.
"I didn't say they were fine. I merely said I must say so."—Washington Star.

Belgium's Military Cross.

The croix militaire of Belgium is an award founded in 1855 by Leopold II. It consists of two classes; the first is awarded to officers of twenty-five years' service, the second to noncommissioned officers and men who have served a similar period.

An Unhappy Client.

"Prisoner, have you anything to say?"
"Only this, your honor: I'd be mighty sorry if the young lawyer you assigned to me was ever called upon to defend an innocent man."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Words of Different Size.

"Did they exchange words?"
"Yes, but it wasn't an even exchange. One spoke in English and the other in Russian."—New York Press.

Troubles Must Come to All Men.

Those who are always looking for them will have the largest share.

The Suave Oriental.

Admiral Subb, the Chinese naval expert, once had the misfortune to lose a cruiser. On his reporting the wreck to the Chinese admiral he received a letter thanking him for doing so and pointing out that as the cruiser was getting seaward without a right-of-cruiser would be much more useful. Would he, therefore, at his private expense, buy the new cruiser as quickly as possible.

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Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

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Estimates Given on any Kind of Carriage. Accessible by Telephone at any and all times. PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 87 Bellevue Ave. NEWARK, N. J. NEW YORK OFFICE: 101 E. 14th St. Telephone 71-72.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil. Mic Axle Grease. Sold by Dealers everywhere. Standard Oil Co. of New York.

His One Luxury.

A wealthy London dandy was noted for always wearing a costly flower in his buttonhole. Then he lost all his money and in time became shabby, but still every day he wore a fresh and expensive bouquet. Curiosity prompted one of his old time friends to ferret out the reason, and he discovered that in the man's prosperous days he found it "a bit of a fag" to pay for his flower every day, and so, in a very lavish mood, he struck a bargain with the florist that for a lump sum down—and it was not a small one—he was to be supplied with a fresh bouquet of his own choice every day for five years. The result was that, although sometimes he had not enough ready cash for a crust of bread, he was always able to claim his flower and to sport "a poppy or a lily" as he walked down the Strand.—London Answers.

Its Complaint.

One day small Sadie was watching the lid of the teakettle rise and fall, emitting at the same time tiny puffs of steam. Finally she said: "Mamma, you'd better call in the doctor. The teakettle's got the asthma."—Chicago News.

Retiring Before the Enemy. Owens—My father will be here in half an hour. Lincaster Boy—Yes, sir; shall I ask him to wait? Owens—Certainly not, you idiot! What do you suppose I'm going out for!—Boston Transcript.

The Vacationists' Guide for Southern New England.

The coming season is expected to be active one in the American resort world, and that summer traffic rivaling or exceeding in volume that of previous years is anticipated in New England is indicated by the accommodations provided for it in the vacation territory of Southern New England, as shown in the 1915 edition of the Manual of Summer Resorts.

Nearly every sort of vacation preference can be suited in this New England territory, situated within a few hours' ride of the great population centers of New England and the Middle Atlantic states. Here are picturesque mountains, unspoiled woods, winding river valleys, pleasant farming country, as well as hundreds of miles of seashore, level and sandy, such as suits the bathers, or bluff and rocky, broken into inaccessible harbors, which delight the yachtsman. A practical aid to the prospective vacationist in finding the place suited to his needs and the circumstances of his business rendered accessible to himself and his family, is found in this publication, issued by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

A preface to the book gives a brief but comprehensive review of the variety of charms that Southern New England offers—the coast of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the quaint vacation islands, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Block Island, the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, and the charming rural regions of inland Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Under each resort point is listed the names of hotels, boarding cottages and farm houses where summer guests are entertained, with figures indicating the capacity and daily and weekly rates of each.

A feature of the book is a list of the various points of attractions—places noted for their historical associations, natural wonders of beautiful scenery. In connection with each place of interest is given the name of the nearest station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad or of the Central New England Railway, as well as the mode of conveyance from the station. A list of more than eighty golf links gives the names of the clubs owning them and the number of holes in each course.

A copy of the Manual of Summer Resorts will be sent on request to anyone addressing the Advertising Department, Room 706, Railroad Building, New Haven, Connecticut.

Ringling Circus Is Announced.

World's Greatest Shows and Spectacle "Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" Now On Way.

Official information confirms the announcement that on Monday June 14 Ringling Brothers' circus will give two performances in Fall River. Many new features have been added this year, the most notable of which is the spectacle "Solomon and the Queen of Sheba." This colossal production is presented with a cast of 1,200 people, a ballet of 300 dancing girls, 736 horses, and a trainload of scenery, costumes and properties on the biggest stage in the world.

Following the spectacle, a circus program of unusual brilliancy will be presented, including an array of foreign and American acts new to the circus world. The menagerie contains 1,003 wild animals, 41 elephants and a "baby zoo." The circus is transported on 89 double length cars. Special arrangements have been made by the railroads to accommodate the crowds that will visit the circus from this city and the surrounding country.

An Obliging Pastor.

One of the members of a fashionable church in Boston approached her pastor with the complaint that she was greatly perturbed by one of her neighbors. "It's positively unbearable," said she. "That man in the pew in front of us destroys all my devotional and pious feelings when he attempts to sing. Couldn't you ask him to change his part?"

The good pastor was sorely perplexed. After a few moments' reflection he said: "Well, I naturally would feel a little delicacy on that score, more especially as I would have to give a reason. But I will tell you what I might do." Here the pastor's face illumined with a happy thought. "I might ask him to join the choir."—Harper's Magazine.

The Artful Dodger.

In a hospital at Cape Town during the South African war the keenness of certain amateur members of the nursing staff tended to aggravate, rather than alleviate, the suffering of some of the wounded.

At last the British soldier's native wit came to the rescue. One morning a sick soldier's bed clothes displayed a slip of paper inscribed: "Too ill to be nursed today!"—Tit-Bits.

She Got it Instantly.

A well-known author, according to a story related at the Boston Authors' club, has adopted the rule that all applicants for his autograph must furnish satisfactory proof that they have read his books. A young girl recently wrote to the novelist for his autograph. By return of post came a single type-written line:

"Have you read my last book?" To which the young lady replied: "I sincerely hope not."

The autograph came promptly.

She Changed Rapidly.

The 5-year-old daughter of a well-known humorist writer appeared one morning at the breakfast table with suggestions of a cold beginning to manifest itself.

"Why, Kathleen," said her father, "you are a little hoarse."

"Am I?" said Kathleen, resentfully. "You said I was a little pig yesterday."

During the last G. A. R. encampment there was one woman amid the crowd of spectators on the day of the parade who made herself conspicuous by her noisy hurrahs and excited waving of a flag as the old veterans marched past. One of the bystanders told her sharply to shut up.

"Shut up, yourself!" she retorted. "If you had buried two husbands who had served in the war, you would be hurrying, too."

"Back to the land!" observed Jonah, after his catatonic host had deposited him safe on the seashore.—Boston Transcript.

Recruiting Advertisements.

Among methods adopted to stimulate recruiting in London is insertion of the following advertisement in enormous type in some of the newspapers:

"Is your conscience clear? Ask your conscience why you are staving comfortably at home instead of doing your share for the King and country."

"And—Are you too old? The only man who is too old is the man over 38."

"2—Are you physically fit? The only man who can honestly say that he is not physically fit is the man who has been told so by a medical officer."

"3—Do you suggest that you cannot leave your business? In this great crisis the only man who cannot leave his business is the man who is himself actually doing work for the government."

"If your conscience is not clear on these points, your duty is plain. Enlist today. God save the King."

The advertisements occupy a whole page.

Preferred the Lamp.

Modern devices were being discussed at a dinner party the other evening when Congressman Edwin S. Underhill of New York recalled an amusing incident.

Some time ago a gas main was laid along a country road between two cities, and many farmers took advantage of it to illuminate their homes. One of these was Joshua Jones.

"Then gals o'mine," remarked Mrs. Jones to a neighbor in speaking of the improvement some time later, "come right in the house, strike a match and light the thing without a bit of fear, but I wouldn't touch it with a 10-foot pole."

"You wouldn't!" exclaimed the wonderful neighbor. "For land sakes! What is there to be feared of?"

"Well, it's jes' this way," explained Mrs. Jones. "If you light a lamp and it explodes you kin chuck it out the window, but that gas is nailed fast and if it explodes ye can't chuck it nowhere."

"As She Spoke."

William Lackayo, the player, is a stickler for correct English on and off the stage, and he never loses an opportunity to put the erring on the right path in this respect.

One afternoon Mr. Lackayo walked into a New York drug store and stated to a clerk his need—a man's comb.

"Do you want a narrow man's comb?" was the inquiry addressed to him.

"No," said Mr. Lackayo with the utmost gravity. "What I desire is a comb for a stout man with rubber teeth."—Lippincott's.

Thoughtful.

"My I've an idea," said old Mrs. Goodwin to her caller. "You know we frequently read of the soldiers making sorties. Now why not make up a lot of those sorties and send them to the poor fellows at the front?"—Boston Transcript.

Careless of Her.

"Oh, say, who was 'here to see you last night?"

"Only Myrtle, father."

"Well, tell Myrtle that she left her pipe on the piano."—Exchange.

Little Minnie was having a birthday party and some of the little guests were discussing the merits of the babies in their homes.

"My little sister is only five months old," remarked Annie, "and she has two teeth."

"My little sister," said Nellie, "is only six months old, and she has three."

Minnie was silent for a moment, then she burst forth:

"My little sister hasn't got any teeth yet, but when she does have some they're going to be gold ones!"

The boat was drifting idly when he proposed. She gazed at him calmly from her end of the craft and said:

"As a matter of common sense, realizing that we are in this boat on a body of water 41 feet in depth and that if you were to act as you should not if I accepted you we would be capsize. I will decline your proposal at this moment—but; George, row to shore as fast as you can and ask me again."

Chicago Evening Post.

"The car I use today I've been using steadily for six years. It has taken me to my office in town and back, and it hasn't cost me one cent for repairs yet."

"Great Scott, what a record! What car is it?"

"The street car."—Boston Transcript.

She—Isn't Jack just wonderful? He's already been promoted to Field Marshal.

He—From private to Field Marshal in two months? Impossible!

She—Did I say Field Marshal? Well, perhaps it's court-marshal. I know it's one or the other.—Passing Show.

"What book is that you are reading, Jim?"

"The Sorrows of Satan."

"Well, I'll say this for you, Jim; you always do take an interest in the troubles of your friends."—Boston Transcript.

Binx—What kind of a reputation has Jones got?

Jinx—So good that he can wear cuff-buttons with other people's initials and get away with it.—Michigan Gargoyle.

Stranger—Are you sure it was a marriage license you gave me last month?

Clerk—Certainly, Sir, Why?

Stranger—Well, I've led a dog's life ever since.—Boston Transcript.

Prosperity has ruined many a man, but if a fellow is going to be ruined at all, that is undoubtedly the pleasantest way.

Dix—Who do you consider your best friend, the one who would do the most for you?

Dix—My wife's husband.

Unfortunately the man higher up isn't always worthy of his hire.

Most girls allow their ideals to develop into mere husbands.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

TIME TO BALK.

The Chinaman Thought the Missionary Was Going Too Far.

Dr. Frank Garrett, who has been a missionary to China for the last seventeen years, says that the first thing you have to do is to get the Chinese viewpoint. Like many of their customs, it seems to us upside down. In the United States if you call a man a liar you are likely to get into serious trouble. In China the man would be rather complimented than insulted.

A missionary had established a little church somewhere in the interior and put a native preacher in charge while he visited some other mission points. When he returned he missed one young man from the congregation. The native preacher said they had put him out of the church.

"Why, what was the matter? What did he do?" asked the missionary.

"He stole a bamboo rod," returned the preacher.

"Why," answered the missionary, "a bamboo rod is worth only about 10 cents. Don't you think you were a little severe?"

"No, no," and he shook his head indignantly. "We can't have a thief in the church. The Bible says a thief can't go to heaven, and we couldn't have any one in the church who couldn't go to heaven. Besides, it would give us a bad name in the community."

"Well," returned the missionary, "the Bible says a liar can't go to heaven. Are you going to turn the man out too?"

"Oh," cried the preacher, "that's different! Entirely different! We all lie."—Youth's Companion.

OLD TIME MANNERS.

Rules of Good Behavior in the Early Eighteenth Century.

In a work entitled "Youth's Behavior," published in 1766, there is this injunction to young gentlemen, "Put off thy Cap or Hat to persons of Descent as are Churchmen, Justices and the like, turning the Cap or Hat to thyself; making a Reverence, howling thyself more or less according to the custom of the better bred."

In the midst of remarks which indicated the utmost refinement we come suddenly upon such directions as this: "This not manners as soon as you are set at Table to bowl out, I eat none of this, I eat none of that, I care for no Rabbit; I love nothing that tastes of Pepper, Nutmeg, Onions," etc.

After stating that "some have been so refined in Foreign parts that they will neither be covered, nor sit with their backs to the picture of an eminent Person," the writer goes on to remark that "there are some who eat with that eagerness and impudence, they eat themselves out of breath and will pant like a broken winded horse, but these are not to be imitated."

He also warns his pupil thus: "When you are talking to any one do not continually punch him in the side, as some people do; who, after every sentence keep asking the person they are conversing with, 'Did I not tell you so?' 'What say you, sir?' and in the meantime they are every moment laughing and thrusting him with their elbows, which cannot be considered as a mark of respect."

Lincoln Among Other Men.

Some years ago a series of pictures was printed showing Lincoln in many attitudes, either alone or in company with statesmen or military men in Washington or in camp. Attention was called by the writer, who had assembled the pictures, to the singular isolation and dignity of Lincoln when taken with any group of men. They almost without exception, showed that they were conscious of observation, attitudes were studied, and the effort to look well in the picture was often evident. No matter in what company he was, the president seemed not to be conscious either of the artist, of himself or of the men who surrounded him. He stood or sat alone, as if he were an impersonal figure representing native strength and unique sublimity of character.—Christian Register.

A Cautious Reply.

At West Point they tell a story of a man known as Glinger, on account of the peculiar color of his hair, who graduated at the foot of his class after six years at the Point.

Glinger distinguished himself while reciting to an instructor in obedience by a remarkable answer to the question "How many pieces will a twelve pound shell burst into?" the average number having been determined well by experiment. After due reflection Glinger lifted his eyes to those of the instructor and replied:

"Not less than two."—New York Times.

Hard Both Ways.

"When children want to marry their sometimes have a hard time in getting their parents to consent."

"Children have no kick when it comes to being hard hearted. When parents want to marry they almost never succeed in getting the children's consent."

—Pittsburgh Post.

Famous Literary Compositions.

"Destroy this letter."

"I, John Doe, being of sound body and mind, do make and declare this to be my last will."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me." "Peterson, Clerk."

"R. S. V. P."—Milwaukee Free Press.

The child lives in the future, the old man in the past. The wise man lives in the present.

An Economy.

"No money, no trucks," said the landlord. "If you don't pay your board bill we hold your trunks till you do."

"Splendid!" said Deidreke. "That'll save me the expense of storage on these things of mine until next season. By-by, old man!"—Judge.

FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLE.

His Task Seems a Hopeless One, Yet He Sticks to the Job.

Every little while you hear somebody say: "It's the expense I mind. It's the principle of the thing."

United States treasury officials have found that the country is overrun with persons who feel just that way. Here is one case:

Some years ago the crew of a government revenue cutter gave an entertainment of some sort, and, according to custom, assessed the cost of the affair among those aboard. Each man's share was taken from his pay. One young man was not in sympathy with some feature of the entertainment and objected to having to pay his share. It cost him only 30 cents, but it was the principle of the thing.

He began to write to the assistant secretary of the treasury, who had charge of the revenue cutter service, and demand justice.

"That was years ago and the man has averaged about two letters a week ever since. He numbers his letters, and the last one was numbered seven hundred and something."

Two or three years ago he resigned from the revenue cutter service and is now living in New York, but he is still after his 30 cents and the establishment of a great principle.

When Charles Dewey Hilles was an assistant secretary of the treasury he sent the man his personal check for 30 cents in the hope that it would end the long correspondence, but it did not. The man promptly sent back the check, saying that he did not want the money but justice, and that the 30 cents must come from the government itself.

And so the correspondence goes on with no sign of ever letting up.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Boxing With the Feet.

The form of boxing known as "la savate," in which the feet are used as well as the fists and knees as legitimate weapons, has for a long time been a popular exercise in French gymnasia and schools of arms. The first principle is that the whole weight of the body shall be placed on one leg and that the farthest from the adversary. The disengaged leg is used as an adjunct to the fists and flies out with astonishing swiftness and accuracy of aim. The "coup de savate" proper is the "chasse" off the right foot or "dribble kick," a dangerous blow, but one that is easily avoided by raising the left knee to the level of the waist. Formidable as this method of assault and others, such as the "coup d'arret," or straight stop hit, and the "coup de figure," or swinging face kick, may be and undoubtedly are with an expert, the parries and guards are simple and sure if properly used.—Washington Star.

Commas.

The French do not as a rule employ inverted commas to indicate a dialogue, but they employ the dash to indicate a change of speakers, which is just as bad. Certainly many punctuation marks are badly misused or overused. Dickens being unnecessary commas all over his pages—whole battalions of them. Walter Pater also employed them with extraordinary prodigality, frequently before the word "and" where the conjunction rendered them superfluous. Pater was also overfond of the mark of exclamation, so that when he drops a "Yes" into his measured style it must needs appear as "Yes!" But, though the Bible does without inverted commas, there is real art in its punctuation. How admirably it marks the cadence and helps the drama in that great story of the prodigal son.—London Tit-Bits.

Wash All Fruit.

Incoming cargoes of fruits should be closely observed for traces of poisonous insecticides. Growers are not always careful to remove all traces of sprays before marketing their fruit. Housekeepers can protect themselves from danger from this source by washing all fruit in several waters before serving it. It would be advisable and insure greater safety to wash the fruit before placing it in the storeroom or ice chest. Sprays and powders of sufficient strength to kill insects which feed upon and destroy fruit trees and fruit would prove fatal to life if taken of by human beings.

Necessitarians.

The philosophic term "necessitarians" is used to denote those persons that deny the freedom of will and assert that in human conduct all volitions are determined by motives that obey the law of causation as invariably as do the forces of nature. The word "determinists" was suggested as a substitute by John Stuart Mill and has been very generally adopted.—New York American.

Appreciated.

Tubb—Old boy, I want to congratulate you on your speech at the banquet last night. O'Shields (after waiting a moment)—I know you do, pard, and you're awfully sorry you can't do it truthfully. I appreciate the effort. Just the same. Nasty weather, isn't it?—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children's ailments. It cures Colic, Wind Colic, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Eyes, and all the ailments of infancy. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all the ailments of infancy. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all the ailments of infancy.

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A Nice Point in Law.

Of Sir Thomas Egerton, who was gifted with quick perception, this story is told: "A poor woman had been entrusted with the care of a large sum of money by three farmers who told her to keep it safely until they appeared together to claim it. Shortly afterward one of them went to her and, representing that he came at the direction of the other two, he received the money and forthwith disappeared. The other two brought action to recover the whole deposit. Egerton happened to be in court during the trial, in which an intimate friend defended the woman. Seeing that the case was going against his friend, Egerton volunteered to speak as amicus curiae. Permission was granted. Emphasizing the condition on which the money was left in the woman's care, Egerton said: 'It is clear that the plaintiffs cannot recover because it is to the three appearing together that the defendant agreed to deliver the money. Where is the third? Let him be produced.' Thus Egerton saved the day for his friend."

Kilowatt Formula.

Here is what a kilowatt is and the formula for computing it:

First, multiply the current by the electromotive force of the electric light plant; divide this by the meter on the wall and add whatever you can't multiply. The answer will come in dollars and cents. Just divide these by the price you pay per kilowatt and multiply again to find out what a kilowatt is. It is something you can feel, but can't see; something that you pay for according to what some one tells you who doesn't know what he is talking about, and he proves it by the meter that runs by guess and by thunder and is attached to a wall by a hired man with machine grease on his nose. You know just how many kilowatts you have had, just what they cost you piece, but you don't know what they are, what they look like, who made them or what shape they are.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Curious Pelican.

The pelican is as large as a swan, has white feathers tinged with red, while the breasts of the old ones are yellow. The breast feathers end in narrow points, and all the plumage is very coarse. But the remarkable point about the pelican is its beak. The upper jaw is long, large and flat and has a hook at the end, which curves over the lower jaw. The lower jaw has attached to it a great pouch, which the pelican can make small when empty or can expand so as to carry all the fish which it catches in a hunt. This pouch is the pelican's game bag. When the pelican goes into the water of a stream or lake it catches all the fish it can, but does not swallow them. It carries them in its pouch. When it reaches the land it can eat the fish at its leisure. But more important is the fact that from the pouch the pelican can feed its young ones.—Kansas City Star.

Hymns and Longevity.

The practice of hymn writing appears to be conducive to longevity. Charlotte Elliott, who wrote "Just as I Am

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries brief and to the point. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters should be sent to the editor of the Mercury, 162 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or to the editor of the Mercury, 162 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology by John Barber, Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry S. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society. — E. M. T. Continued

1818. Watson, Matthew, died at Barrington, January, age 107.

1818. Winsor, Rev. Samuel, of Baptist Church, died Feb. 22, at Johnston, age 81.

1818. Wiseman, Don Joseph, Vice Consul of Spain, resident for 8 years in Newport, died July 26, age 45 yrs. (Native of Ireland.)

1818. Williams, Dorcas, wife of Obadiah, died age 88.

1818. Wood, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Peleg, died age 81.

1818. White, Thomas, died at sea.

1818. Wheeler, Major Bennett, former Editor of Providence paper called U. S. Chronicle, died April, age 81 yrs.

1818. Wilbour, Isaac, elected Lieut. Gov. there being no Governor elected; he performed the functions of Gov. for the year.

1818. Winton, Capt. John, Health Officer, was drowned April 12, from a boat, and his body found June 27th.

1818. Wilbour, Hon. Isaac, elected Representative to 10th Congress in opposition to Wm. Hunter of Newport, died at sea.

1818. Wood, Capt. Peleg, Sr., died Jan. 21, age 88.

1818. Wilson, Robert, son of Jonathan, died on English Coast, age 24.

1818. Warren, Capt. John, formerly a merchant and ship master in Newport, died Nov. 7, age 85 yrs.

1818. Wood, Capt. William, eldest of five brothers, shipmasters of Newport, died at Batavia, age 48.

1818. Wood brought from Tiverton on sleds. Great scarcity.

1818. Wales, Peter, a graduate of Harvard, Practitioner in Portsmouth, died May 21, age 68.

1818. Wolfe, John, Senator from Cumberland, died June 1, age 44 yrs.

1818. Warren, Capt. Joseph, died age 70 yrs.

1818. Wanton, Gideon, died at Richmond, Va., April 8, age 88, formerly of Newport.

1818. Williams, George W., died at Havana, age 26, formerly of Newport.

1818. Wilbour, Benj., died June 12, age 78, formerly of Newport.

1818. Wilder, Wm. R., died May 26, age 88, at Havana.

1818. Waite, Dr. Benj., of South Kingstown, died age 88; He was a learned Baptist preacher.

1818. Whiting, Nathan married Sarah Salisbury at East Greenwich, June 7.

1818. Wheelwright, John H. married Mary Bowers Oct. 18.

1818. Wise, Adam, a native of Maryland, died age 78.

1818. Walcott, Rebecca, widow, died July 22, age 88.

1818. Wilcox, John, died August 18, age 88.

1818. White, Rev. George Savage, died at Newport, Jan. 2.

1818. Whitteley, Brig Lydia lost on Chesapeake Beach, Jan. 21.

1818. War with Great Britain declared by Congress, June 18.

1818. War Council of Simon Martin, Christopher Fowler, Thos. P. Ives, Thos. Noyes, Elnor, Bowen, and John T. Childs, July, by Assembly.

1818. War alarm on Sept. 18, proved false.

1818. Watson, Job esq., Jamestown, R. I. Senator died Oct. 21, age 60 yrs.

1818. Williams, Hannah, widow of William, died Jan. age 98.

1818. White, Noah, died Feb. 18, age 67.

1818. Wightman, Eli's, wife of Valentine, died June 25, age 72.

1818. Wilcox, Samuel, Custom House Boatman many years, died Oct. 22, age 76.

1818. Wood, Elizabeth, daughter of Peleg, Sr., died Oct. 30, age 2.

1818. Wilcox, Cath., widow of William, died Nov. 2, age 77.

1818. Wilbour, Arnold married Abigail Congdon of Thomas R. of Jamestown, March 19.

1818. Wetherell, John married Lucetta Greenman of Jeremiah, April 9.

1818. Watson, Lieut. Benjamin married Fanny Lassells, Aug. 10.

1818. Wheaton, Rev. Salmon married Ann Dehon, Sept. 24.

(To be continued.)

WINTHROP NOTES from Dr. Turner's manuscript, now in custody of the Newport Historical Society.—Continued.

Deane (2) sixth son of Gov. John (1) married Sarah, daughter of Jose Glover, and had: Deane (3) baptized June 16, 1681, died soon; Deane (3) again, born Sept. 6, bapt. Oct. 23, 1683; John (3) born probably 1685; Sarah (3) born Feb., bapt. May 24, 1687; Margaret (3) born July 25, bapt. Sept. 2, 1689; Eli (3) born July 9, bapt. Aug. 23, 1689; Jose (3) born May 3, bapt. June 10, 1688; Priscilla (3) born May 1, bapt. May 6, 1689; Mercy (3) born Jan. 18, 1678. He, Deane (2), died March 18, 1704. He was named for Sir John Deane, half brother of his mother.

Eli (3) of Deane (2) married Samuel Kent.

Margaret (3) of Deane (2) married Grover Jothan.

Priscilla (3) of Deane (2) married Eliab Adams.

Mercy (3) of Deane (2) married Atterton Hough.

Fitz John (3) of New London, son of John (2) of John (1) married Eli's, daughter of George Tenge. He died Nov. 27, 1707. His wife died April 25, 1708, age 78. Their only child Mary married Col. John Livingston & died Jan. 8, 1713, leaving no children.

Watson (3) of John (2) married Mary, daughter of Wm. Brown of Salem, and had: John (4) bapt. Oct. 12, died soon; John (4) again, b. August 28, 1711; Eli (4) b. May 11, 1707, died soon; Wm. (4) b. Dec. 1, 1704; Ann (4) b. Nov. 2, 1688; Joseph

(4) b. Sept. 13, 1689. 1st wife died June 14, 1690. Wm. died Sept. 25, 1693; Joseph 2 days after. His 2d wife was Catherine, daughter of Thomas Brattle, and widow of John Eyre. She died August 5, 1728.

Queries.

8204. TAYLOR, HODGES—Who were the ancestors of Robert Taylor, who married Mary Hodges, at Newport, R. I., November, 1616? Their children were: Mary, b. Nov. 1647; Ann, b. Feb. 10, 1649; Margaret, b. Jan. 30, 1651; Robert, b. Oct. 1663; John, b. June, 1667; Peter, b. July, 1681.—A. T.

8205. STEVENS—Who was the wife of Thomas Stevens, born 1728, d. Mar. 4, 1801, Had son Samuel, who was the father of David.—J. S.

8206. WILLIAMS, MILLER—Who were the ancestors of Alexander Williams, who married Experience Miller. They had daughter Ann, who married Thomas Stevens; Abby, who married George Perry; Robert and John.—J. S.

8207. ALMY—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Almy, wife of Capt. William? She died in Newport, R. I., July 8, 1770, in her 70th year.—A. A. B.

8208. DAYENPORT—Would like ancestry of John Dayenport, who married Martha Wilbour, Newport Published, Dec. 28, 1762.—J. D.

8209. SMITH—Who were the ancestors of Joseph Smith, who married Martha Dayenport, Feb. 18, 1770, Congregational Church, Newport, R. I.—J. D.

8210. BARBER—Who were the ancestors of William Barber, who married Mary Dayenport, Apr. 15, 1811.—J. D.

8211. CENTER—Who were the parents of Rebecca Center, wife of James, who died Oct. 5, 1797, age 89 y.—M. C.

8212. ENGLISH—Who were the parents of Martha English, who married Sep. 22, 1781, John Cookson Scott of Newport.—E. M.

8213. PHILLIPS—James Phillips of Newport, died 1818. Had wife Martha. Who were her parents?—A. R. C.

8214. STANTON—Who was Hannah, wife of Latham Stanton, of Newport, R. I. He died 1748. Would like her ancestry with dates?—C. W.

8215. BENSON—Would like ancestry of Anna, who married John Benson. He died 1722.—C. W.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met on Tuesday with the president, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene. It was voted to hold a strawberry tea, soon at the home of Mrs. George S. Sherman. Mrs. Alonzo E. Borden read a report of a meeting of the executive board held in Providence.

Mrs. Fannie T. Anthony entertained Tuesday in honor of her birthday. Supper was served.

Mrs. Thomas Holman, who has been confined to her home suffering from a broken hip, has been able to visit her son, Mr. Frederick Holman.

Mr. B. Percy Sherman has been engaged as superintendent of the Union Cemetery.

Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton with her two daughters, Louise and Lillian, leaves this morning for New York State to join Mr. Lawton who is engaged in building road in Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Freeborn have had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mott of Providence.

Mr. Sidney Bone, brother of William Bone of Sandy Point Farm, was married on May 27th to Miss Eva Priester of New York. Mr. Bone is well known here having spent several seasons at Sandy Point Farm.

Mr. William H. Randall has returned to his home in Riverside after a visit to his brother Perry G. Randall.

Rev. John Wadsworth has been visiting his son Frank Wadsworth in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bailey and family of New Bedford have been guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Kate Bailey.

Mr. Benjamin A. Chase who has been in East Bridgewater, Mass., for his health has returned to his home, greatly improved.

Miss Carolyn D. Anthony is spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. James Newman of Boston.

Rev. Frederick W. Goodman with Mr. Howard Caldwell of New York have been in town calling on friends.

Miss Alzada Coggeshall has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Burdick of Fall River.

As there was no clergyman at St. Paul's Church Mr. Alfred Hall read the service on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Curtis Tallman and her younger daughter have gone to visit the former's mother, Mrs. Peterson of Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney T. Heddy entertained on Memorial Day Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Ashley, William and Ernest Cross, Miss Martha Ashley, Miss Violetta Yeaw, and Miss Alice N. Brayton.

Mr. William Sanford entertained a party of forty at his home "Morning-side" on Memorial Day. Many tennis players were among the number, and this sport proved popular on Mr. Sanford's fine court. Mr. Sanford has become very well known as a writer of short stories and humor or wit, sending contributions to many of the well known magazines.

Mrs. Florence Blake of Providence has been the guest of her daughter Mrs. Clara Rose at Ye Rose Cottage.

Mrs. Oscar Miller and her son have opened their summer cottage at Bristol Ferry. They have been spending the winter in New York. Mrs. Miller is entertaining her mother Mrs. May.

Mrs. Dean's Hall has been entertaining her daughter Mrs. Henry Saxon of Providence.

Mr. Edward Forer and Miss George Dorothy Newman of Portsmouth, Ohio, were married at the home of Mrs. George S. Sherman on Monday by Rev. James N. Estes. The room was prettily decorated with flowers. The bride

The Aetna Life Insurance Company

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IT'S THE "LITTLE THINGS" THAT COUNT.

The little touches here and there, the little differences in design and line—Call it "Expression" if you will, you're not far wrong, for they and they alone create the impression, be it good or bad.

"Artistic beauty" is the distinctive characteristic of Titus furniture. Our experience and ability to choose good things, costs you nothing, we take our pay for that in the pleasure it affords us to serve you better than others can.

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It can be placed anywhere in your home—in your bedroom, the kitchen, the dining room—in any convenient place apart from your main telephone.



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Are You Keeping Up Your Account?

Many people start an account and let it go at that. It's a good thing to make that start at the Savings Bank of Newport, but unless you keep it up it will make no more abiding impression upon your success than a shadow on a field of corn.

If you bank money while you earn it, you will have money when you can't earn it.

Savings Bank of Newport.

252 THAMES STREET.

Hours 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays 9 to 12 m.

We pay 4 per cent. interest.

wore a black and white suit and tailored hat. Mr. and Mrs. Foye have gone to New York on their honeymoon. Mr. Foye presented one of the repertory acts at the Colonial Theatre, Newport, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Turner and son who have been spending some time with Mrs. Mary T. Lynch are now with Mrs. Turner's parents Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall of Turnpike Ave. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have also been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Coggeshall of Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dennis of Providence have opened their cottage on Freeborn St. for the season.

Mrs. Clarence Luman and daughter of Fall River are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leander Coggeshall.

Rev. James M. Estes preached his farewell sermon at the Friends' Church Sunday morning, and Mrs. Estes addressed the meeting in the evening.

The Willing Workers met at the home of Mrs. Herbert Chase on Wednesday.

The European War of 1914

its Causes, Purposes, and Probable results, by Prof. John William Burgess.

ALSO THE

Official Automobile

Blue Book for 1915

at

CARR'S

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

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BRUCTION RUSHED BY BIG WAR ORDER

Shoe Factories Will Work Night and Day Until October

Orders were issued at the factory of the Fred F. Field Shoe company at Bruckton, Mass., to operate the plant night and day as a result of an order for 1,000,000 pairs of shoes from the Italian government. The output from now on will be 400 dozen shoes each day. The order will not be filled before October.

The Charles A. Eaton company has received an order from the same government for 700,000 pairs of shoes. These two orders are the only large ones that have been received by Bruckton shoe manufacturers since the beginning of the war.

BIG LUMBER YARD FIRE

Haverhill Concern Practically Wiped Out of Existence

Fire, which practically destroyed the lumber yards of the Taylor-Goodwin Lumber company, Haverhill, Mass., caused damage estimated at \$150,000, communicating itself to an adjoining grain elevator and setting fire to buildings in a radius of half a mile.

Tied at the docks of the lumber yard, on the Merrimack river, were two coal barges carrying 600 tons of coal and coke. These caught, and when their hawsers had burned through, floated down the river. A flotilla of motor boats was called on to go out and head them off. They sank, however, before they had done any damage.

Five thousand tons of coal and coke in the lumber yard are still burning.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

The Annual State Examination for Teachers will be held at the University of Rhode Island, Providence, on June 22 and 23, 1915.

Provided with or without previous application therefor before June 15, examinations will be held in each of the following places: Newport, Tiverton, Johnston, Wickford, Westerly, Woonsocket, High School; Westerly, High School; East Greenwich, Academy; North Scituate, Grammar School; but no examination will be held in any place for less than six applicants.

Examinations will begin each day promptly at 9 o'clock a. m.

On THURSDAY, examinations in Arithmetic, English, Geography, History of United States, Physiology, Reading and Spelling, for both Third and Fourth Grade Certificates.

On FRIDAY, examinations in Professional Subjects for all grades.

Any person purposing to take the examinations for Third and Fourth Grade Certificates must, on or before June 15, notify the undersigned of the grade of certificate for which, and the place at which, he intends to take the examination. Candidates for examination in professional subjects for First Grade Certificates must send application before June 7.

WALTER E. HANCOCK, Secretary State Board of Education, Box 1611, Providence.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., May 17, A. D. 1915.

Estate of Sarah C. Coggeshall.

HAROLD H. CHASE, the Guardian of the person and estate of Sarah C. Coggeshall, widow, a person of full age, presents to this Court her seventh account with said estate, and thereon prays that said account may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of June next, A. D. 1915, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., May 31, 1915.

Estate of Amazon N. Littlefield.

WILLIAM C. LITTLEFIELD, Administrator of the estate of Amazon N. Littlefield, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance; and the same is received and referred to the seventh day of June, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham, R. I., May 14, 1915. THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL P. DODGE, late of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, which Will has been admitted to Probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that she has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court, within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

CORNELIA R. DODGE, Executrix.

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12 Rats Caught in One Day.

ONE RAT TRAP (made by Wm. L. Carr) was set out on Monday, June 1, 1915, and caught 12 rats in one day. The rats were of various breeds, some of them being very large. They were all killed and the traps were reset for the next day.

Wm. L. Carr, 140 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Box 22, Wickford, R.